FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ADVANTAGES OF BUYING USSR CRUDE OIL OUTLINED, PRAISED

AU170747 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Article by Boris Rackov, candidate of economic sciences: "Facts Against Fabrications: Soviet Crude Oil in the Center of the Western Propagandists' Attention"]

[Excerpts] In no way are the CEMA countries concealing certain difficulties in the sphere of fuel and raw materials caused by the reduced amounts of raw materials and fuels located in traditional extraction areas, but the difficulties are not critical. On the contrary, the socialist countries are successfully overcoming the obstacle created by the current structural changes in the world economy. In this, an important role is played by the fraternal cooperation of CEMA member countries and by practicing the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The positive results achieved by the CEMA countries in effectively utilizing joint projects in power engineering and the raw material and fuel trade are irritating the ranks of bourgeois propagandists. For a very long time they were spreading the lie that the CEMA countries, buying raw materials and fuel--particularly from the USSR--are thus becoming dependent on the Soviet Union, a state that is dangerous for their national economies. The constantly increasing deliveries of Soviet power engineering resources to partners in CEMA, viewed against the background of the growing fuel deficit in Western countries, has relegated this lie to the role of unfashionable falsehoods.

It must be recalled that in the second half of this decade, when Western economies experienced the extremely strong shocks of the energy crisis, deliveries of Soviet power engineering resources to other CEMA countries had again substantially increased. According to long-term agreements, in 1976-80 the deliveries will exceed the volume of deliveries during the preceding 5-year plan 1.5 times, and will reach approximately 800 million tons.

And then a new fabrication emerged: The Soviet Union is allegedly making use of the boom on the world market in power engineering to "profit" at the expense of its CEMA partners. But this time the slanders have been proved wrong by the U.S. Congress itself. The joint economic committee of the U.S. Congress recently had to publish figures which completely disprove the lies about the Soviet Union's "speculations" in crude oil on the socialist market. The data has left nobody in doubt that, during all these years, the CEMA countries have not only not been overpaying on Soviet crude oil, but have been buying it for prices lower than world market prices. The American periodical BUSINESS WEEK sincerely wondered about "the prices of Soviet crude oil today being almost 40 percent lower than OPEC prices."

The press in socialist countries is also writing a lot about power problems. When talking about Soviet crude oil being cheaper today than oil on the world market, the socialist press stresses above all the loyalty of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries to mutual commitments. Within the framework of CEMA those commitments are being adopted by a consensus, whereby the national interests of each country and the interests of the entire community are taken into account.

It is known that the world price reflects, far more than the national one, the market value of individual commodities. That is why the CEMA countries, whose economy is part of the worldwide economy also take world prices into account in foreign trade dealings among themselves, but they are taking them into account, not copying them.

"Whereas the crude oil prices on the world market increased 5.5 times in the years 1972-78," the Hungarian periodical KURLGARDASAG specifies, "the prices of crude oil imported from the USSR have increased only 3.8 times."

It is natural that this kind of price-creation system is making it easier for the fraternal countries to adjust their economy to the structural changes in the world economy.

RUDE PRAVO, too, has devoted its attention to the fact that today the CSSR is paying 40 percent less for Soviet crude oil than it would pay for it on the world market.

The well-known Hungarian economist K. Pechy analyzed Soviet crude oil deliveries to Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia for the years 1974-77 and came to the conclusion that: "...The total profit made by those countries from the purchases of crude oil and petroleum products from the USSR for prices that were lower than world prices would amount to about R5 billion for this whole period."

In that way CEMA countries are carrying out in practice the real democratization of international economic relations, mutual advantages and mutual assistance--they are no mere slogans; they are the living, practical activities of equal, associated partners.

BRIEFS

CEMA SESSION IN BULGARIA--Sofia, February 15 (BTA)--A four-day conference of the oil and gas section with the CEMA standing commission of the oil and gas industry ended in the town of Pleven. Delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia took part in the meeting. The leaders of the delegations signed a protocol for the exchange of information and experience with a view to improving the utilization of oil and gas deposits. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1544 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU]

CEMA ENGINEERING SESSION--The 82d session of the permanent CEMA Commission for Engineering will be held in Brno on 11-15 February. On the session's agenda will be a discussion of 25 draft agreements and accords on the specialization of production and on scientific-technical cooperation, concentrating on the implementation of long-term target programs of cooperation in engineering. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

DELEGATES ADDRESS UN DISARMAMENT SESSION IN GENEVA

CSSR Envoy Address

AU171441 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 13 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Geneva--Yesterday's session of the Geneva UN Disarmament Committee was addressed by M. Ruzek, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. He noted the necessity of increasing the efforts of the member countries represented in the committee, aimed at resolving important questions pertaining to disarmament. He stressed, among other things, the fact that the West--which has been preparing its present course for quite some time--is to blame for the deterioration of the international situation. Speaking about the efforts of the countries of the socialist community to transfer detente into the military sphere, M. Ruzek underscored a whole number of proposals of an initiative nature that were submitted in Moscow, Budapest and, most recently, in Berlin. In connection with the attempts of some of the delegations to exploit the so-called Afghan question to upset the committee's working atmosphere, the CSSR representative explained his country's fundamental standpoint and condemned these attempts.

Polish Envoy Address

LD142314 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, 14 Feb. PAP--(By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz):

The Geneva Disarmament Committee adopted today as its official document that part of the programme report of the political bureau of the PUWP CC presented by Edward Gierek at the PUWP 8th Congress which concerns problems of detente and disarmament. The assessments and proposals contained in the programme report, and the idea to convene in Warsaw a conference on detente and disarmament in Europe was received with great interest and attention by the committee. The disarmament committee also reviewed with great respect the directions and principles of Poland's foreign policy mapped out in the document of the 8th PUWP Congress, aimed at the deepening of political detente and supplementing it with military one, so as to make it an irreversible process. Taking the floor at the committee's plenary session Poland's representative Bogumil Sujka recalled Polish peace initiatives, especially those concerning Europe, among which were the idea of establishing an atom-free zone, the initiative of convening the CSCE and the declaration of the preparation of societies for life in peace, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1978.

The speaker also presented the socialist interpretation of the process of detente. He shared the concern expressed by many speakers over the future and prospects of detente which--according to general opinions expressed at the gathering--is the only reasonable alternative to confrontation and attempts at pursuing a policy from the position of force. Poland's representative stressed that detente would become a lasting and irreversible process only when all partners to it strictly observe the principles it is based on, namely--the mutual recognition by all partners of ideological and system differences, the recognition of the principle of equal security of the sides, which cannot be violated by unilateral decisions such as the December decision of the NATO Council on deployment of new types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe, and the cognition of the necessity to supplement political detente with military one.

PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN REPORTS ON 1979, 1980 PLANS, BUDGETS

AU141240 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Feb 80 pp 1-3 AU

[Report delivered by Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at 11 February session of the People's Assembly: "On the Fulfillment of the State Plan and Budget for 1979 and on the Draft State Plan and Budget for 1980"]

[Text] Comrade deputies, the current session of the People's Assembly, in which we will analyze the achievements attained in 1979 and examine and approve the draft state plan and budget for 1980, is convening only a short time after our people magnificently celebrated the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution.

The great revolutionary transformations achieved during these 35 years of the people's regime, which our people rightly call the party's era, are based on the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our glorious party and on the steel-like unity of our party and people around its Central Committee headed by our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The achievements of Socialist Albania indisputably show the superiority of our socialist socioeconomic system over the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist one. At a time when the political, economic, financial, energy and monetary crises in the capitalist and revisionist world are being further exacerbated, our country, boldly confronting the storms of the imperialist and revisionist ocean, is progressing inexorably, is strengthening its economy and its defense, is constantly deepening the ideological and cultural revolution and is constantly improving the general welfare of the people.

The achievements attained in 1979 are a further testimony of the constantly rising vitality and stability of our economy. With the intention of hindering Albania's socialist construction and of dragging our party and people behind their cart, the Chinese revisionists broke off all economic agreements and cut off the stipulated credits, but our economy did not stagnate. On the contrary it developed and strengthened further in all fields, even more rapidly than in the first 3 years of the current 5-year period. Not only did our country fail to kneel before them, but on the contrary, it became even more powerful and raised the banner of Marxism-Leninism even higher. Socialist Albania has currently become a great example and source of inspiration to all the freedom-loving peoples and countries aspiring and struggling for national and social liberation and socialism.

The successes achieved in the country's socialist construction have increased the confidence, optimism and mobilization of all our working people who, headed by the party, are furthering the country's socioeconomic development in accordance with the directives set out by the Seventh AWP Congress and the tasks stipulated in the 1980 draft state plan and budget, relying fully on their own efforts.

Charged by the Council of Ministers, I am hereby summing up before this session of the People's Assembly the achievements in the fulfillment of the 1979 plan, the tasks of the state plan and budget for 1980 and some of the directions on which the Council of Ministers and the economic and state organs will center their work for the fulfillment of these tasks.

I--On the Fulfillment of the State Plan and Budget in 1979

Further progress was made in 1979 in the development of the economy and culture and in the further consolidation of the country's defense potential. Mobilized to implement the decisions of the Sixth AWP Central Committee Plenum, the working masses and the state and economic organs struggled persistently to fulfill the planned tasks and raised the organization and management of the economy to a higher level.

The results attained in the fulfillment of the 1979 plan under the conditions of the savage imperialist and revisionist blockage and the difficulties created by the 15 April earthquake which heavily struck some of the country's districts, constitute another historic victory on the path of the comprehensive construction of socialism. Last year, compared with 1978, the overall social production increased 9 percent or more than double the average rate attained in the years 1976-78. National incomes rose 14 percent or 6 times more rapidly than the population increase.

Industry developed at a rapid pace. Although the overall industrial output was fulfilled 97.5 percent in relation to the planned tasks, it showed an increase of 8 percent over 1978, while the growth rate was even higher with regard to numerous important industrial products.

Special efforts were made to eliminate within the shortest possible time the technical and technological defects in the machinery and equipment of those projects sabotaged by the Chinese revisionists and to make the best possible use of other production capacities in industry. Moreover, our talented workers, technicians and engineers, further intensifying the technical and scientific revolution, made a great effort in designing and building new projects and in producing the machinery and equipment needed by the various branches of the economy.

However, the opportunities for increasing industrial production were not properly utilized everywhere. Some enterprises, districts and branches of industry failed to fulfill the tasks in accordance with plan. Deficits were created in petroleum and coal extraction, as well as in the production of cement, bricks and tiles in the construction materials industry. In the same way, although the production of mass consumer goods increased at a more rapid pace than the population growth, the plan was not fulfilled with regard to some varieties. As was stressed by the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum, these failures were the result of weaknesses and shortcomings in the organization and management of production by the state and economic organs in the industrial sector.

Important measures were adopted to continue the construction of projects abandoned by the Chinese revisionists by our own efforts, as well as to continue the work on other projects in progress and new projects in accordance with the tasks stipulated in the plan. As a result, the accumulative capacity and construction potential of our economy has been further increased. Compared with 1978, the volume of investments rose 7.6 percent and the volume of construction and assembly increased 2.4 percent.

In struggle to deliver projects on time, the construction workers completed several projects like some plants of the Steel of the Party metallurgical combine, the ferrochrome plant in Burrel, the Lac copper smelting plant, the installation of the third turbine at the Light of the Party hydroelectric power plant, the extension of the Fier heat power plant and so forth. A number of irrigation, soil improvement and sociocultural projects were also completed and commissioned.

But some construction and soil improvement enterprises failed to properly utilize their material and technical base and thus failed to complete a number of projects, preventing the fulfillment of tasks in other sectors of the economy. The volume of construction and assembly work by enterprises subordinated to the Ministry of Construction was fulfilled 91 percent, while the volume of construction by the soil improvement enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture was fulfilled 88 percent.

Considerable successes were achieved by cooperative members and other workers in the agricultural sector in 1979, who achieved agricultural and livestock yields which were considerably higher than in 1978. With regard to almost all the field crops, the results attained were higher than those achieved in particular years for particular crops during the past 4-5 years. Thus, agricultural produce last year was 12 percent higher than in 1978. [paragraph continues]

The production of bread grains was further increased, thus meeting the needs of the people and of the economy for bread grains for the fourth consecutive year through our domestic produce. Sugar beet production was fulfilled according to plan, while the production of sunflowers and tobacco was nearly according to planned tasks. Higher yields were also achieved with regard to livestock produce and fruit.

However, as a result of the nonfulfillment of tasks with regard to some kinds of agricultural and livestock produce, the overall agricultural produce plan was not fulfilled in its entirety. Some agricultural economies, districts and the Ministry of Agriculture failed to work properly in organizing production everywhere on the basis of advanced experience and in properly evaluating and implementing the tasks stipulated in fruit growing and in the livestock sector.

Successes were also attained in the field of foreign trade compared with 1978 and other years of the current 5-year period. Increased efforts were made to fulfill tasks in the production of export commodities and new markets were found for the export of our commodities and for the import of essential commodities for our economy.

Other branches of the economy and culture were further developed in 1979. The transportation sector met the needs of the economy better and retail trade grew 4 percent, compared with 1978. More consumer commodities were supplied last year to the people and the per capita consumption of major foodstuffs and clothing articles also increased. Communal services for the population increased at a rate 3.3 times faster than the population growth rate.

The number of pupils and students in all school categories reached 726,000 and the role of our schools in training new workers and specialists in accordance with the needs of the economy continued to grow. The preventive role of the health service in protecting the health of the population was also raised to a higher level and the communal hygiene condition of our cities, work and production centers, and villages was further improved.

The tasks to strengthen the country's defense potential with the active participation of all the people were fulfilled successfully. The revolutionary vigilance, state of readiness and combat training of soldiers were raised to a higher level, thus making our country even more invincible against any possible imperialist-revisionist aggression.

The satisfactory results attained in the fulfillment of the plan on the basis of the principle of self-reliance also further strengthened our finances and the purchasing power of our currency. Relying entirely on our own internal accumulation, the state budget was implemented successfully and budget incomes rose 11.6 percent, compared with 1978. The constant financing of expenditure for the development of various branches and sectors of the economy, culture and defense was thus achieved. The earthquake damage costs were met in full by the state budget and a surplus of 145 million leks was achieved at the same time.

Analyzing the results in the fulfillment of the 1979 state plan and budget, the Council of Ministers dwelt on the nonfulfillment of some tasks, drew conclusions as to its responsibility and that of various state and economic organs and defined measures and tasks for further improving their organizational and managerial work and strengthening plan discipline. In addition, in accordance with the directives of the Seventh AWP Congress and of the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum held recently, as well as on the basis of the 1979 results, the Council of Ministers has worked out the draft economic plan and draft budget for 1980, which we will examine.

II--On the Draft Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture and On the Draft State Budget for 1980

Under the party's leadership and with a high revolutionary spirit and mobilization, the working masses are working to successfully fulfill the tasks in 1980. [paragraph continues]

The strides made this year, the last year of the current 5-year period, will be decisive for the implementation of the directives of the Seventh AWP Congress for the country's economic and social development.

On the basis of the tasks stipulated in the draft plan and draft state budget for 1980 a high rate of expanded socialist production is envisaged. The overall social production is to grow 11.7 percent and the national incomes 12.7 percent over and above 1979, or respectively 5.6 and 6 times more rapidly than the population growth.

The development of industry at a rapid pace constitutes one of the major objectives of this plan. Total industrial output is expected to rise 10.2 percent more than in the previ is year. About 88 percent of the increased industrial output will be secured from a fuller utilization of production capacities. The Council of Ministers has taken measures to this end and has stipulated tasks to insure that the ministries and other central institutions, the district People's Council executive committees and the enterprises themselves intensify their efforts and control to achieve the planned technical and economic indexes in respect of the utilization of production capacities and to increase them, eliminating bottlenecks. The workers, specialists and management cadres of several new projects are confronted with particularly important tasks in mastering technology and in achieving the planned capacities of these projects.

The priority development of the branches of the energy sector will continue to be a major link of industry also in 1980. Industrial production in the petroleum, coal and electric power branch, taken together, is expected to increase 25 percent, compared with 1979.

Owing to the vital importance of petroleum for our economy and also taking into consideration the uncontrolled deepening of the world energy crisis, the Council of Ministers has adopted measures to further consolidate its material and technical base. In addition, the Ministry of Industry and Mining, the appropriate district People's Council executive committees and the petroleum enterprises and sectors have been instructed to improve and perfect the scientific management of this branch.

The great tasks stipulated for the petroleum industry require from the workers, specialists and managers of this sector to implement a strict scientific discipline in survey and exploitation drillings in order to eliminate accidents and to insure the fulfillment of tasks in increasing reserves and oil extraction, utilizing the powerful material and technical base placed at their disposal better and with a high degree of efficiency; it also requires that the planned tasks be fulfilled regularly by every enterprise, field and well, as well as making more extensive use of secondary intensifying methods.

In order to better meet the needs of the economy with fuels and in order to better fulfill the tasks set out for the replacement of liquid fuels with solid ones, particular attention will be paid to the extraction of coal. The Ministry of Industry and Mining, the Ministry of Communications and the People's Council Executive Committee of Tirana District, where about 33 percent of the total coal extraction will take place, must increase their solicitude and improve their efforts to regularly fulfill the coal extraction plan in every mine, as well as to minimize losses at the minehead or during transportation.

Through special decisions, the Council of Ministers has also set out special tasks to further strengthen the regimen of thrift in the utilization of fuels, coal and electricity. The implementation of these tasks to the very last requires a persistent effort by consumer departments and enterprises to make the most economic use possible and to abide strictly by the consumption norms stipulated in the plan.

The development of the engineering industry is a further important link in the 1980 plan. This development is linked with the implementation of the directives of the Seventh AWP Congress to meet 95 percent of the needs of the economy for spare parts through our own production, as well as to rapidly increase the production of machinery and equipment, whose volume will be 17 percent bigger than in 1979. In order to achieve these tasks, measures have been adopted to design machinery and equipment for about 50 projects which will be constructed or expanded, as well as to produce this machinery and equipment on the basis of a concrete plan of cooperation between the country's engineering plants.

The tasks of the engineering industry will be achieved entirely through a better utilization of the production capacities of this branch. Hence, in accordance with tasks stipulated by the Council of Ministers, a study is being carried out to raise the level of concentration of production and to further improve the management of the engineering industry. In addition, the appropriate ministries have been instructed to strengthen their control over the groups set up to design the machinery, equipment and technological lines of the projects to be constructed.

Important tasks are also stipulated in the 1980 plan to increase the production of mass consumer goods. Further elaborating on the tasks set out by the People's Assembly in 1978, the Council of Ministers, on the basis of studies carried out, has adopted a special decision for the future development of the light and food industry. Incorporating the tasks stipulated in this decision in the current plan, the output of the enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry and Food will grow 8 percent as compared with 1979. Improvements will be made in the structure of consumer commodities, particularly in the ones where shortages have been observed, and to increase the production of small items. Investments will also be carried out to build a number of new factories and lines and to expand existing production capacities for mass consumer commodities in order to better meet the needs of the people and of the economy in future years.

The Ministry of Light and Food Industry, some other departments responsible for the production of consumer goods and the district People's Council executive committees have been instructed to adopt the necessary measures to fully utilize all the internal reserves of our economy for the production of consumer commodities and to intensify their control over enterprises, combating all manifestations of globalism, of chasing after quantity at the expense of quality and of under rating articles of smaller value, as well as to insure the fulfillment of investment plans.

Agricultural and livestock produce is also expected to rise rapidly in 1980. Total agricultural produce is to increase 17.8 percent over 1979. Considerable increases are expected in the production of bread grains, cotton, rice, livestock produce, fruit and so forth. The objectives with regard to increasing agricultural and livestock produce will remain, as always, at the center of attention of the Council of Ministers, as one of the most important current and future tasks in the field of economic development.

The achievement of these tasks is linked with the fulfillment of the directives stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress for the agricultural sector to meet the growing needs of the people and economy for agricultural and livestock produce, the increased welfare of the cooperative members and the concrete existing possibilities for a rapid and widespread increase in yields and, on this basis, also of agricultural and livestock produce.

Proceeding from all this, the cooperative members and other workers in the agricultural sector, the respective state and economic organs at the grassroots, the districts and at the center are confronted with the task of redoubling their efforts and of mobilizing themselves even better than before to comprehensively implement the measures making for the attainment of stipulated yields.

The available technical and material base, the powerful irrigation and soil improvement system that has been built, the level attained in the utilization of fertilizers, the degree of mechanization achieved, the selected and hybrid seeds currently used in agriculture and other measures--all this is absolutely sufficient to guarantee the fulfillment of the stipulated tasks, no matter what the climatic conditions may be. The level of the organization of work and production is still not uniform and does not correspond with the tasks stipulated by the party to increase the efficiency of this material and technical base. Therefore, attention will be further centered on further improving the management and organization of agricultural economies by their leading cadres, the district People's Council executive committees and the Ministry of Agriculture. Efforts will be made particularly to achieve that radical turning point needed for the fulfillment of all tasks in the livestock-raising and horticultural sector.

The Council of Ministers has also instructed the state and economic organs to give priority to the tasks in the agricultural sector in order to create the best possible conditions for a rapid increase in yields and in agricultural and livestock produce.

Particular attention has been devoted in the 1980 plan to the development of transportation in order to better meet the needs of the economy. The volume of transportation as a whole will increase 10.4 percent, compared with the previous year. This will be achieved primarily by intensifying the use of all types of transportation.

To this end, the Ministry of Communications and its subordinate enterprises are working and adopting measures to eliminate a number of shortcomings observed in the previous year, particularly as regards the irregular implementation of certain contracts and the violation of plan discipline, the poor organization concerning the rational utilization of the pool of vehicles and trailers, the quality and duration of repairs and the increased level of mechanization in loading and unloading operations.

But important tasks are also confronting the other ministries and central departments in eliminating shortcomings in loading and unloading operations and so forth. They must also work for a better utilization of the transportation capacities of their own vehicle pools and of all the vehicles of economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. This is absolutely necessary because the vehicles in this latter category account for about 35 percent of the total volume carried by the road transportation sector and because the degree of efficient utilization of these vehicles is still rather low.

The Ministry of Industry and Mining must adopt measure to utilize all cable cars available in order to transport as much timber, minerals and other materials by this means. The Ministry of Agriculture and the district People's Council executive committees must increase the use of carts for the internal movement of agricultural and livestock produce in agricultural cooperatives and enterprises.

As a result of the possibilities created by our economy to increase the accumulation fund and taking into consideration the most important investments for the development of the various branches of material production, of the social and cultural sectors and the strengthening of the country's defense potential, the volume of investments is expected to grow 7.6 percent in 1980 in relation to the previous year, whereas the volume of construction-assembly work will increase 8.5 percent. A number of new mines will be completed and commissioned this year and other existing mines will be expanded, as well as a chrome purification plant, a copper purification plant and a gas pipeline together with its purification plant. The Durres chemical enterprise for the production of chemicals for agricultural use will be expanded with the establishment of a production line for lindane and another one for aluminium sulphate; a line for the production of olivenite bricks will be commissioned at the heat-resisting materials factory and a number of brickyards will be built. [paragraph continues]

The improvement of the Velipoje and Tragjas plains will also be completed in 1980: a number of reservoirs will be built, the acreage of sprinkler-irrigated fields will be increased, three large industrial poultry farms will be built and so forth. The Lac-Lezhe line will be added to the railroad network. Considerable investments will also be made for sewer works in several cities, the construction of aquaducts, social and cultural buildings, apartments and so forth.

In addition to all this, work will be intensified on the site of the Koman hydroelectric power project, some plants of the Steel of the Party metallurgical combine, the rubber goods factory and various irrigation and soil improvement projects. Construction will also begin on a number of important new projects which are expected to be commissioned during the next 5-year period.

The Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Agriculture, the executive committees of the district people's councils and the construction enterprises, relying also on experience acquired in liquidating the consequences of the earthquake, are taking measures to apply to an even greater extent the method of concentrating forces and means on particular projects so as to complete and hand them over within the anticipated time.

The development of the economy according to the tasks of the 1980 plan provides possibilities for further increasing export goods. Goods export is envisaged to be 32 percent higher than in 1979. The Council of Ministers, considering foreign trade as a main link, will further concentrate its attention on and give priority to handling and solving all problems related to fulfillment and overfulfillment of the export tasks. It will also take measures to further cut imports. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and its subordinate organs should perform more effective and responsible work to expand markets for our export goods, give priority to the necessary goods which safeguard fulfillment of the tasks of production and higher efficiency in selling and become more effectively acquainted with and exploit situations as they arise.

The 1980 plan also anticipates further improvement of the material and cultural standards of the working masses. Retail sale goods, based on the growth of purchasing power of cities and villages, will increase by 5.6 percent against 1979, whereas communal services, repairs and construction for the population will increase by 7.6 percent. Education, culture and health will also be further developed. Particular atention will be paid to supplying the market rhythmically and according to plan with essential mass consumer goods. Measures will especially be taken to meet the sale of goods and services to the people in agricultural cooperatives, where tasks are anticipated to increase at a faster pace.

Tasks for developing the various branches and sectors of the economy and culture have been coordinated more effectively so as to solve the question of employment of able-bodied people and to increase social labor productivity. In industry, labor productivity is anticipated to increase by 6.4 percent and in construction by 4.2 percent. An anticipated 56 percent of industrial production growth will come from an increase of labor productivity in industry.

To insure a rapid growth of labor productivity based on the instructions given by the Council of Ministers, the ministries, executive committees of the district people's councils and enterprises are studying available possibilities to further conserve manpower. Along with these ministries, other central institutions and the executive committees of the district people's councils should take into their hands more effectively and meet the targets set by the Council of Ministers to increase the standard of mechanization and also to study and establish technical norms in work.

The new work sectors which will open up in 1980 are larger than the growth in manpower of the cities. Therefore, the executive committees of the district people's councils should further increase their cooperation with the mass organizations and fully convince the urban people, especially the young generation, to work where sectors of work are available, including agriculture, construction, mines and so on. The revenue of the state budget, based on the tasks of the 1980 plan and a comprehensive strengthening of the policy of thrift, will also increase. An overwhelming share of the increase in budget revenues will be insured by a further reduction of the expenditures in production, construction and services, anticipated to be 390 million leks. To this end the ministries and other central institutions, executive committees of the district people's councils and economic enterprises have been instructed to perform special work so as to combine material and human factors which will ensure a cost reduction for every production unit, performance and unit of service. Efforts will also be made to follow up more effectively on fulfillment of these tasks, taking concrete measures to prevent exceeding the defined consumption standard of raw materials and other materials and utilization of active manpower based on healthy criteria which are still being noted in some enterprises and various sectors of the economy.

Ministries and other central institutions and the executive committees of the district people's councils are also dutybound to follow more effectively the operations regarding fulfillment of the financial targets of enterprises and cooperatives plans. They should also take measures to further strengthen the policy of thrift in the social and cultural fields.

The state budget expenditure will increase by 8.5 percent compared to 1979. About 60.7 percent of the expenditure will be used to finance the development of the people's economy, 24.1 percent will be spent for sociocultural measures and 11.5 percent will be spent for the country's defense. The state budget also anticipates an increase in the fund of the Council of Ministers. At the same time, the budget anticipates an active surplus of 50 million leks.

III--Some of the Main Directions on which the State and Economic Organs will Concentrate Their Attention and Care for Fulfilling the Tasks of the 1980 Plan and Budget

The Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum, following a thorough analysis of the economy's development in past years, dealt with and put stress especially on problems of improving the scientific organization and management of the economy.

The decisions of the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum and the very important speech which Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered at the plenum contain an extensive work program. To implement the program, the Council of Ministers will work and struggle, focusing all attention and effort of the state and economic organs at the base, district and center. Within the framework of the many tasks arising from the need to further improve the management of the economy, attention will be concentrated on some main directions.

1--Measures will be taken to intensify the work of the state and economic organs for more scientific management and organization of the economy.

The state and economic organs, led by the party, have, from year to year, improved their performance regarding organization, management and solution of problems arising in the field of the economy.

However, as noted by the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum, cases indicating violation of state discipline and failure to implement the laws and decisions are still being noted. There are cases of violation of the plan and financial discipline and also in work discipline. [paragraph continues]

There are many examples that indicate that things are still being seen in the light of narrow, parochial and departmental interests. State control in various areas is still insufficient and so on.

All those defects weaken the unitary state direction and are reflected in the differing rates and aspects of expanded socialist production. Therefore, the Council of Ministers has taken measures and will work continually to improve and revolutionize the work method of the state and economic organs up to the standard of the tasks required by the present development stage and the situation.

As advised by Comrade Enver, special efforts will be made so that the state and economic organs will make the problems of planned organization and management of the economy a cause of the working masses, upgrading their role in the management of the economy and solution of all the problems that might arise.

Departments are facing important tasks. They should further strengthen cooperation among themselves, coordinate the economic and financial plans of the enterprises and cooperatives as effectively as possible and solve problems which emerge in the course of fulfilling the plan tasks.

The leaders of ministries and district executive committees should try to further strengthen cooperation among directorates of departments, sections of the executive committees of the district people's councils, various branches of economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, as well as the relationships among those links, the goal being for all state and economic structures to operate as well as possible, as a single body, thus strengthening the unitary management of our economy.

Greater and more effective efforts should also be made to raise the responsibility of the directorates' sections and branches and all the specialists working in their apparatuses to fully cover the defined sectors for fulfilling the plan tasks.

In that respect, measures have been taken and efforts are being made to better define the authority of every link of the apparatuses of the state and economic organs and also their tasks and responsibilities for planned management of the economy.

These measures are also intended to further promote the active participation of the production cadres so that their work may become more effective in resolving problems and in fulfilling the planned tasks. The Council of Ministers has instructed the state and economic organs to rely more strongly on the large mass of cadres trained by the party and the people with such great care and sacrifice, to better organize the work of drawing out the innovative thinking of those cadres on all problems related to questions of production and management and to activate those cadres more in implementing the party's directives concerning the planned development of the economy.

2--Greater care will be shown to better achieve in practice the unity between the plan and its fulfillment.

The party has constantly stressed that no matter how good and scientifically based plans may be, working for their implementation is of decisive importance. The practice during 1979 shows that, despite the efforts made, the level of the organization of work to fulfill plans in some enterprises, cooperatives, districts and departments is not at the level required by the tasks. An analysis of the cases of plan nonimplementation shows that there exists a lack of unity between the planned tasks and the measures and the mobilization required to implement them in practice. Therein also lies the main reason why some districts failed to fulfill the planned tasks in the agricultural sector, almost remaining at the level of production in 1978, at a time when other districts made progress. [paragraph continues]

Therein lies the reason, and not in the justifications about "objective factors," also regarding numerous other cases of failure to fulfill plans.

As the party instructs us, genuine scientific organization must always be measured against results in the fulfillment of plans in every economic and social activity. Proceeding from this, the ministries, other central institutions and the district People's Council executive committees should carry out a more profound effort to define and implement more fully the political, ideological, technical and organizational measures for the fulfillment of the stipulated tasks. In particular, it is necessary to follow up the fulfillment of plans at every level of management in order to intercept cases of nonfulfillment and problems arising from this and, when they do occur, to eliminate them as quickly as possible. The economic and financial planning bodies of the state and economic organs, the state planning commission and the Ministry of Finance must also work better further increasing their role and influence in checking the fulfillment of plans and expanded socialist reproduction.

Particular care must be attached by the state and economic organs and by their leading cadres to better utilization of documentation in resolving problems arising in the field of plan fulfillment. Considering the importance of documentation and in order to better respond to requirements for a more scientific management of the economy, the Council of Ministers has instructed that economic, statistical and accounts documentation should be further improved. Particular effort will be made to raise the level of the work of the statistical and bookkeeping organs in order to achieve a more rapid and operational uniformity, that the state and economic organs may thus carry out more profound analyses, draw conclusions and adopt measures for better production management and insure the fulfillment of tasks.

3--In order to constantly increase the efficiency of social production, particular care will be shown to insure that the state and economic organs further improve the organization and management of their work.

The Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum insisted that more attention must be paid to raising the efficiency of the economy, considering it to be one of the most important problems. The conditions and opportunities to achieve that are numerous, but in order to better place them in the service of the economy it is necessary to improve work and to put stress on some major issues.

Above all, it is necessary that in the course of drafting and implementing the plans, particular attention be paid to establishing and preserving correct relations in expanded reproduction. It is necessary because, again in the previous year, some enterprises, cooperatives, districts and ministries, failing to properly understand that the proportions in the economy as a whole depend on the proportion achieved at every link in the chain--thus failing to fulfill the tasks stipulated by the plan--failed also to achieve the planned proportions in various aspects of expanded reproduction. That led simultaneously to a partial failure to achieve the effectiveness of the material, technical and social factors operating in our economy, thus affecting also the rate of production development and the growth of accumulation.

The problem of the rates, proportions and effectiveness of social production are correctly resolved and the expected results are attained when the management of the economy is organized and carried out on the basis of the objective laws of socialism.

In drafting the 1980 plan, a comprehensive effort was made to consider the requirements of these economic laws. That would be insufficient unless efforts are also made at the same time, in the course of implementation, to achieve in unity the demands of the economic laws, the tangible form of which is found in the planned rates and proportions.

A special effort will therefore be made by state and economic organs, in the process of implementing the tasks and in resolving problems related to the proportional development of the economy, to wage a bitter struggle against manifestations of empiricism and subjectivism which appear occasionally in the work of the various state and economic organs. Those organs must improve their work by carrying out analyses, studies and observations in the course of implementation of the plan, must improve their control and report-back activity and make their evaluation of the work carried out at every level as fully and profoundly as possible.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the economy, it is also necessary to implement everywhere the rule that more production, accumulation, exports, productivity and so forth is given to the state by means of the planned level of manpower and material and financial assets set out in the state plan. The state economic, financial and economic planning organs must better tackle the problem of loss-carrying enterprises such as some state agricultural enterprises, fishery enterprises and some new industrial enterprises in order to transform them into viable economic and financial enterprises.

Great reserves in increasing economic efficiency and accumulation are concealed in the still low coefficients of the use of metals, timber and some other domestic and imported materials in the textile and clothing industry, the power, metallurgical and chemical industries, in the glass and ceramics industry, in the construction materials industry and so forth. Reserves are also to be found in the utilization of waste products which could be recycled or processed. It is necessary to work in the spirit of wasting nothing, but placing everything in the service of the economy and of the people.

Further measures will be taken to improve the administration and protection of socialist property by strengthening the documentation and the economic and financial control at all levels of state, economic and financial management, giving priority to the preventive aspect of the question, thus making certain that no room is left for damage and misappropriations and tightening the implementation of our socialist legislation by striking harshly at anyone who dares to profit illicitly from the property of the people.

4--Particular effort will be made to better organize and manage, both in width and in depth, the technical and scientific revolution and cooperation.

The mastering and implementation of the achievements of science and advanced technology assume particular importance at the present stage, when we are confronted with the task of wider utilization of the country's natural resources in the economic process, of increasing the degree of processing and of raising the productivity of social production. To this end it is necessary that the state and economic organs should make better use of the great human, technical and material potential that has been created.

The Council of Ministers has approved a 3-year program for the technical and scientific revolution and has adopted measures for its implementation. But the departments and the district People's Council executive committees are also required to tighten their control and to provide the necessary scientific, material and financial support. A great deal has been and is being done to make it possible for them to embark more securely on the road of planning. All links in technical and scientific activity, from the central institutions to the scientific cells in production units and teams, must work with clear objectives and in a programmed way in accordance with production requirements.

The solution of many tasks confronting us in 1980 and in the future is closely related to the raising of the level of concentration, specialization and cooperation. The ministries and the People's Council executive committees must better tackle this important problem, particularly in raising the degree of concentration and specialization in the engineering, timber and the light and food industries, as well as in transportation and so forth, where there are considerable problems to be resolved. [paragraph continues]

In the agricultural sector, too, despite the improvements made, it is necessary to make more profound studies concerning the utilization of all resources and better coordination in all its branches and subbranches.

Fulfillment of the tasks of the 1980 plan is of particular importance due to the fact that this is the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and that the results attained will create a sound basis for the next 5-year plan.

This year, on the basis of the directives to be issued by the leading party organs, work will commence, with the broad participation of the working collectives, on the draft plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the draft plan for 1981. In this great political and economic action, which will be carried out under the leadership of the party organizations, particular attention will be devoted to improving the work of socialist scientific planning and to better coordinate the tasks at every link by using scientific planning methods more widely in order to further raise the mobilizing nature of our plans in several directions, as on the questions of productivity, costs and the financial aspects of the plans, as well as to strengthen the control of and support by the ministries, other central departments and the district people's council executive committees for the grassroots.

Comrade deputies, the broad working masses have commenced the battle for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 1980 plan in conditions of the further exacerbation of the international situation as a result of the deepening of the interimperialist contradictions between the superpowers, which are seeking to parcel out spheres of influence and to establish their rule in the world by blood and iron.

Events throughout the world, the fascist aggression of the Soviet social imperialists against the people of Afghanistan, like previous aggressions by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and elsewhere, by the Soviet social imperialists in Czechoslovakia, the Chinese social imperialists' aggression in Vietnam, the aggressive activity of U.S. imperialism, its policy of threats and blackmail against the Iranian people and the peoples of the Middle East and the creation of centers of wars and tension in other areas of the world--all this goes to show that the imperialist superpowers, that is, the United States, the Soviet Union and China, are acting savagely against the freedom and independence of the peoples, that they are escalating war and that they are entering into negotiations and combinations to place sovereign peoples and countries under their rule.

The rivalry and struggle of the superpowers for world hegemony and domination continue to have an effect on the European Continent also where new and threatening elements of tension and war are being gathered. The continual intensification of the arms race and the efforts being made to strengthen the aggressive alliances and the blocs of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact and so forth--all this goes to show clearly that Europe does not remain outside the plans and the aggressive and expansionistic aims of the United States and of the Soviet Union.

As always, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people will remain resolutely on the side of the Iranian, Afghan and Arab peoples, on the side of all the other peoples struggling for the great cause of freedom, independence and socialism, against the policy of exploitation, oppression, aggression and war of the imperialist superpowers.

As the party and Comrade Enver have instructed us, the Council of Ministers will always vigilantly watch the international situation and will adopt all the necessary measures to further strengthen the country's defense potential and to prepare all the soldier-people in defense of freedom and of the victories achieved, against any enemy who dares violate our country.

The year 1980 opens up even greater vistas for further consolidation of the economy and of our country's defense. The high growth rate expected in all branches of our socioeconomic life will make our socialist country even stronger and able to progress on the path of socialism and communism, a path illuminated by our glorious AWP and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Council of Ministers is convinced that the working masses will redouble their efforts and, by placing the lofty interests of the party and of our heroic people above all else, will enthusiastically fulfill the 1980 tasks and achieve new victories to make our country even more prosperous and remain as always like granite in defense of the great cause of the revolution and socialism, always under the wise Marxist-Leninist leadership of the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

LAW ON STATE PLAN FOR 1980 PUBLISHED

AU191740 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Feb 80 p 1 AU

["Law on the State Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1980"]

[Text] The People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, having examined the draft plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has, on the basis of Article 67 of the Constitution, decided:

Article 1-- To approve the main targets of the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1980, as against the fulfillment of the 1979 plan, as follows:

The overall industrial output will increase by 10.2 percent, the overall agricultural production by 17.6 percent and the total volume of investments by 7.6 percent of which 8.5 percent will be in construction-assembly works.

The goods transportation [volume] as a whole will increase by 10.4 percent and the retail sale goods as a whole by 5.6 percent. The labor productivity in industrial production will increase by 6.4 percent and in construction-assembly works by 4.2 percent.

Article 2-- The Council of Ministers should analyze the main targets of the 1980 plan according to ministries and other central institutions and take measures for implementing the tasks arising from them.

Article 3-- This law becomes effective on 1 January 1980.

Tirana, 12 February 1980

Law No 6131

[Signed] For the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: Haxhi Lleshi, chairman; Telo Mezini, secretary.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM YUGOSLAVIA--The delegation from Tirana University has returned home from Skopje. It signed a protocol on educational and scientific cooperation with the Kiril-Metodije University of Skopje. The protocol was signed by Prof Petrit Radovicka, rector of Tirana University, and Prof Branko Irpenovski, rector of Kiril-Metodije University of Skopje. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU]

CARTER CONVENTION SPEECH CALLED 'CAMPAIGN MOVE'

AU192132 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU

[Text] In a speech to the American Legion convention, U.S. President Carter declared that the increased military budget for the 1981 fiscal year is absolutely necessary. The President has reviewed the measures taken by him for intensifying the arms race and stressed that the financial means allocated to the Pentagon are being well spent. U.S. President Carter's speech is being evaluated as an election campaign move aimed at the most reactionary circle of voters.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES VISITING DZHUROV, DELEGATION

AU201116 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Algiers, Feb 20 (BTA corr)--Yesterday Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, who leads the Bulgarian military delegation staying here for several days now, was received by the secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party and president of the republic, Chadli Bendjedid. At the talks held in a friendly atmosphere the prospects to many-sided co-operation between the two countries were reviewed and questions of mutual interest were discussed.

SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER RECEIVES VISITING BCP'S BALEV

AU191430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Madrid, 15 February, BTA correspondent--Today Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, received Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, who is a member of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation paying an official visit to Spain. On behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, Milko Balev conveyed to the secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain greetings and wishes for successful work.

During their talk they touched upon some topical international issues related to the processes of detente, decreasing tension and strengthening the peoples' peace and security. They also exchanged opinions on further developing the relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Spain in the spirit of the talks which took place between the two party leaders in January 1980 in Sofia. Krum Bosev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Madrid, took part in the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR HOSPITALITY

AU142035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received a telegram from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressing gratitude for the cordial hospitality shown him on Bulgarian soil. The telegram was sent from the airplane on which Comrade Ceausescu departed Bulgaria.

The talks and meetings we had, the telegram reads, gave a new contribution to the further development of the relations of friendship, good neighborliness and comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples for the benefit and in the interest of the two peoples and the common cause of socialism, peace and mutual understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

FIRST AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA IN MANAGUA

AU161945 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Managua, Feb 16 (BTA spec corr)--The first ever agreement in the history of Bulgaro-Nicaraguan relations was signed in Managua today. The agreement is on the delivery of pharmaceuticals by the foreign trade enterprise Pharmachim to new, free Nicaragua. Under the agreement Bulgaria shall export to Nicaragua antibiotics, vitamins and analgin.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY REVIEWED

AU181436 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 18 (BTA)--In Bulgaro-Hungarian trade, which in 1978 came up to 260 million foreign currency leva, the proportion of machinery and equipment has been steadily rising and at present is already 60 percent. The spheres of bilateral specialization and joint ventures are also expanding. In 1978 the percentage of specialized and cooperated production in the exchange of engineering products reached 50 per cent.

Trade in machinery and equipment between Bulgaria and Hungary is being effected on the basis of multilateral agreements within the framework of CEMA and bilateral ones for specialization and cooperation. One of the fields of specialization on a multilateral basis for Bulgaria is the manufacture of mechanical handling equipment. This country meets about 95 per cent of Hungary's requirements in electric telphers, supplies 85 per cent of the electric trucks and 30 per cent of the internal combustion engine [I.C.E.] trucks it needs. Bulgaria exports 50 different types of electric and I.C.E. trucks to Hungary.

Bulgaria and Hungary have reached a bilateral agreement for cooperation in bus making. Engines, rear axles, gear boxes, steering gear, etc. are being supplied by Hungary to Bulgaria for the making here of buses under a "Setra" licence. In exchange Bulgaria provides spare parts, storage batteries and containers to Hungary. The two countries also exchange technological lines for the processing of fruit and vegetables, for canned meat, for egg grading, for soft drink bottling, etc. Bilateral specialization is also being realized in the manufacture of metal and wood-working machines, and there is cooperation in the making of some types of textile and farm machines, equipment for garages and ball bearings.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

AU142135 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Tokyo, February 14 (BTA correspondent)--The national agro-industrial union and the Japanese association for cooperation in agriculture and forestry signed an agreement for the promotion of scientific and technological cooperation in this sphere, agreement in principle on which had been reached during the visit here in 1978 by the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The agreement provides for the exchange by the two sides of technologies and seeds and for sharing their experience in a wide range of activities: in the growing of various crops, livestock husbandry, fresh water fish breeding, the processing of agricultural raw materials and waste products in the food industry, etc.

The two sides take the obligation to hold meetings every year so as to discuss and evaluate the results of their joint work during the past period and work out concrete plans for the coming year.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO NEPALESE KING

AU181920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On 18 February Koto Kochev, the newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador to Nepal presented his credentials to Birendra Bir Birkam Shah Dev, king of Nepal.

The Bulgarian ambassador conveyed the cordial greetings and wishes of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, which were accepted with satisfaction by the king of Nepal. On his part, the king of Nepal addressed warm wishes to the leader of the Bulgarian state and the Bulgarian people. The mutual willingness to further develop the two countries' friendly relations on the basis of mutual understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation was expressed in the greetings exchanged at the ceremony.

BRIEFS

VISITING INTERNATIONAL BANK CHAIRMAN--Sofia, January 29 (BTA)--Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and Bulgaria's permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, today received Mr Konstantin Nazarkin, chairman of the Executive Council of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation. Problems connected with Bulgaria's participation in the bank and cooperation between the bank and the Bulgarian National Bank were discussed. Satisfaction with the development of this cooperation so far was expressed and measures for its further deepening were considered. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU]

VISITING PERUVIAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru led by Manuel Bensa, national secretary for regional coordination, which is visiting Bulgaria, yesterday met Georgi Petkov, secretary of the Fatherland Front National Council. During the friendly talks, the opportunities for developing ties between the Fatherland Front and the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party were discussed. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

TALKS WITH INDIA--Delhi, 8 Feb (BTA correspondent report)--P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, received Tocho Tuchev, Bulgarian ambassador to India, today. During their talk, held in a friendly atmosphere, they reviewed the development and future prospects of relations and cooperation between the two countries. Rao Birendra Singh, Indian minister of agriculture, who is also cochairman of the joint Bulgarian-Indian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Khristo Petkov, permanent secretary of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee attached to the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

NEW BULGARIAN JOURNAL--A new Bulgarian journal will be issued as of 26 January 1980. It will be entitled JURIDICAL TRIBUNE and is an organ of the Bulgarian Jurists Union. The journal will contain valuable information on legal matters, such as explanations of and comment on new laws and legal affairs. It will also carry material on the life of Bulgarian jurists and on international law issues. In addition, the JURIDICAL TRIBUNE will give space to feature stories, anecdotes and cartoons. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

HUSAK CONGRATULATES GIEREK ON REELECTION

LD151424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Comrade Edward Gierek on his reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee and on his own behalf, he sincerely congratulates him on his reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and stresses that this is an expression of the high appraisal of Comrade Gierek's past activities as the leading representative of the PZPR and an eminent representative of the international communist and workers' movement. Comrade Gustav Husak in his telegram of greeting wishes Comrade Edward Gierek, the PZPR and the Polish people every success in fulfilling the decisions of the eighth congress. He states his conviction that Czechoslovak-Polish relations and all-round cooperation within the socialist community will continue to intensify and develop systematically.

LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET CHARGE'S MEETING ON DAYS OF CULTURE

LD192236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Nikolay Maslennikov, Soviet charge d'affaires, arranged a friendly meeting in Prague today with participants in the forthcoming Days of Culture in the Soviet Union. It was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Mueller, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier; chairmen of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes; the Czech and the Slovak ministers of culture Milan Klusak and Miroslav Valek; chairmen of artists' unions, Czech and Slovak artists. The meeting was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of preparation for this important event in Czechoslovak-Soviet cultural relations.

HUSAK RECEIVES URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR

LD191526 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak today received at Prague castle in an introductory audience the ambassador of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Juan Alberto Buccino Clerico. In the course of the meeting they noted that between the two countries there exist, especially in the economy, mutually advantageous relations whose further development on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is in the interest of both states.

BILAK RECEIVES MALTESE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

LD192234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In Prague today Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received Anthony Vassalo, general secretary of the Maltese Communist Party, who visited Czechoslovakia on his way back from the Eighth Congress of the PZPR. During the meeting, which was characterized by sincere internationalist relations between the two parties, they exchanged information about the activities of the two communist parties, about the situation in the two countries and in international relations.

PRICE, SPEED LIMIT MEASURES REDUCE FUEL CONSUMPTION

AU191055 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 13 Feb 80 p 1 AU

["VS"-signed report: "We Are Buying Less Gasoline"]

[Text] The measures adopted by our party and government organs in mid-1979 aimed at reducing the consumption of fuels have yielded positive results. The increased price of oil products and the maximum speed limits on the roads have been reflected in the reduced consumption of gasoline, diesel and heating oil. In the period between September and December 1979, compared with the same period in 1978, the consumption of gasoline by socialist organizations dropped 10-17 percent and the consumption by private consumers 8-16 percent. The consumption of diesel fuel by socialist organizations dropped 3-10 percent. The private consumption of heating oil dropped 40 percent.

COAL SHORTFALL DUE TO WEATHER, EQUIPMENT DIFFICULTIES

AU191247 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Feb 80 p 1 AU

["TRH"-signed report: "The Miners' Word: The Complicated Situation in the North Bohemia Basin Requires a Solution"]

[Text] Most, 14 February--On Thursday [14 February] a meeting of outstanding workers of the North Bohemia brown coal basin and heroes of socialist labor with representatives of party and trade union organs and with representatives of the directorate of the North Bohemia brown coal mines concern took place in Most. The aktiv's objective was to acquaint the outstanding workers with the complicated situation in the basin and to adopt some measures to resolve the situation.

Since the beginning of the year the basin has not been fulfilling the coal extraction plan; by Thursday the shortfall amounted to about 1 million tons. The shortfall in the state plan concerning the removal of the overburden was 2.5 million cubic meters of soil.

Although this year's winter seems to be mild, the experts claim the opposite. They say it is the worst period in the last 10 years because snow and warm weather alternate in relatively short intervals. Such extreme conditions are reflected in an increased breakdown rate and thus in greater toil in insuring the reliable operation of the conveyer belt, transportation and mining machinery. The extraction shortfall is not felt by the national economy because the power stations have been supplied with coal ahead of time.

As the discussion revealed, it is necessary--by mobilizing work reserves and improving organizational work--to halt the decline in extraction and to insure its increase. Technology and manpower must be concentrated on those places where the situation is most precarious.

The miners have grasped the complicated and tense nature of the situation. That is demonstrated by a number of pledges to work extraordinary shifts in the most difficult sectors.

PROSPECTS FOR DOMESTIC GOLD EXTRACTION REPORTED

AU151515 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Petr Moravek, doctor of natural sciences, and Dr Ferdinand Foit: "Can We in the CSSR Extract Gold? The Rising Price of Gold on the World Market Changes the Economic Premises"]

[Summary] Up to the Middle Ages, gold mining on the territory of our two republics had great importance; in more recent times the only significant deposit was in Roudne, where 7 tons of gold were extracted in the first half of the 20th century. Up to 1968 gold was being extracted in Jilove and up to 1970 in Kremnica when the mining was discontinued because of unprofitability.

"So far the systematic and comprehensive geological research has focused mainly on tin, fluorite and some other ores. It has yielded a number of successes, that means discoveries of new deposits representing important potential raw material resources for the state. Gold--due to its originally low prices (which lasted for about 30 years), to the relatively small use of it and partly also due to the influence of the unprofitability of its former production in our country--has been somewhat neglected. In the 10 years that have passed since our gold mines were closed down, however a number of factors have changed, factors which fundamentally affect the profitability of the exploitation of our gold-bearing ores."

Let us mention at least the most important ones: the 17-fold price increase of gold on the world market since 1970; the increased industrial consumption of gold--in electronics, nuclear engineering, space aeronatucs and other branches, including medicine; and an improvement of technology which makes both the extraction and the processing of gold-bearing ores more effective, making it possible to use even low-content ores.

"The raw material and energy situation in the world today and its prospects are necessarily reflected in the Czechoslovak economy and modify the effectiveness of the exploitation of the domestic raw materials--that applies to all kinds of raw materials. When evaluating the raw materials on the basis of the world market prices, it follows that a ton of gold-bearing ore containing 3 grams of gold corresponds to a ton of ore with about 2 percent copper content, or 2.5 percent of lead, or 4 percent of zinc or 0.2 percent of tin. That ratio documents the economic importance of gold-bearing ores in comparison with other metal ores."

While the aforementioned figures on the metal content in copper, lead and zinc ores represent the top figures registered in the Czechoslovak ore deposits, there are several promising regions in Czechoslovakia where a ton of gold-bearing ore contains 3 grams of gold. According to a study of the Prague Geoindustria national enterprise, the technical parameters of those ores are economically profitable and they can, in the long-term view, insure a considerable part of the domestic gold consumption.

"An example of the former inadequate economic appreciation of gold is our largest ore deposit in the Jeseniky Mountain range: The deposits at Golden Mountain-West were originally rated as copper, lead and zinc deposits but after a reevaluation carried out by Professor Vanicek of the Department of Natural Sciences at the Charles University in Prague they are now being rated as the largest gold deposits in the CSSR; in which the value of gold exceeds the sum of the value of all the other metals."

This example shows the need to abandon former viewpoints and to evaluate the profitability of gold mining according to the new premises.

U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' IN INDIAN OCEAN REGION CRITICIZED

DW1919Z2 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1222 GMT 19 Feb 80 DW

[Dr Egbert von Frankenberg commentary]

[Text] President Carter made a speech in defense of his record arms budget in which he stressed that the United States had the right to declare various regions of the world in its sphere of national interest. He claimed the oil riches of all Persian Gulf states, saying that they exported two-thirds of the world oil production and that the United States would have to use all measures at its disposal to achieve its goals there. This is the classical formulation for modern imperialism which the United States has demonstrated in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf regions with warships, Marines and air forces.

Such an approach has been termed 'gunboat diplomacy' for roughly 80 years. What does it mean? The term dates back to German imperialism of the Kaiser era when France and Germany had a serious dispute over the colony of Morocco, which aroused their interest because of its raw materials. The dispute threatened world peace. The German Kaiser sent the gunboat Panter to Agadir off the Moroccan coast and threatened to shell the city. The other imperialist states, who were arming like mad, had established naval landing forces which were sent to foreign continents, landed and declared that countries and peoples were under their protection, thus creating yet another colony. German ships of the Woehrmann Shipping Company, and regular warships transported sea battalions and colonial forces to South-West Africa, the present Namibia. The way these troops ravaged there has not been forgotten by the world, especially the expulsion of thousands of natives into the Kalahari Desert where they all perished.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG on 14 February writes that a new Western presence must be built up east of Suez, gradually and in a new form. Sure, the form is different; but the reasons are absolutely the same.

Since the sixties, the United States has been interested in the British base of Diego Garcia in the center of the Indian Ocean. On 15 December 1970 the British Government ceded the base to the United States. Ever since then, 10 years prior to the events in Afghanistan, enormous sums have been used to extend it into a naval and air force base. The runway for the B-52 strategic bombers will be extended to 3.8 kilometers; at the same time the island will be turned into a base for the new U.S. 5th Fleet which, for the first time, will include 1,800 marines which are scheduled to arrive there by the middle of March.

This move in turn results in the United States exerting intensified pressure on the NATO countries to stockpile heavy war material like tanks, artillery and transport vehicles. Denmark and Norway are to be turned into arsenals after the FRG and the Netherlands are filled with U.S. weapons. Logistical material will be available in Western Europe for 500,000 men if the United States provokes an armed conflict in the Gulf region. U.S. warships are already demonstrating off Mombasa, Berbera and Muscat.

These are the effects of the imperialist gunboat diplomacy prepared by the United States with quick task forces and Leathernecks to protect the profits of its multinational oil companies. In 100 countries around the world the United States has 2,500 military bases; 386 of them on the borders of the Soviet Union. The U.S. Leathernecks are to fight 20,000 kilometers away from their home country; that is even farther away than Vietnam. Have the responsible people in Washington forgotten Vietnam?

NATO CAUTIOUS IN SUPPORT OF U.S. GULF, ANTI-SOVIET POLICIES

LD192217 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is to make a trip to several West European countries. Tomorrow morning he will hold talks in Bonn; Rome, Paris and London are the next stops on his itinerary. What will the talks be about and what is the background? In his commentary Albert Reisz deals with both questions:

The U.S. secretary of state's West Europe trip is to replace a foreign ministers' conference that did not come off because the French Government thought it would not contribute to an alleviation of international tension. It was to have taken place in Bonn on 25 February. Clearly, there is quite a difference between a conference in which the United States, the FRG, Italy, France and Great Britain should have taken part as desired by Washington, and maybe not only by Washington, and the separate talks which the U.S. secretary of state is now to hold with his colleagues in those countries. The major U.S. policy concern now is to set up a united front, comprising the United States and its NATO allies as well as Japan, against the Soviet Union. This united front is to range from an Olympic boycott, which the Carter administration keeps demanding and which it has turned into a question of prestige to such an extent that there is no alternative today but to constantly step up its pressure on its own athletes and on the governments and athletes of other countries, to economic sanctions and finally to spectacular and substantial measures in the military sphere. Such a trend places the U.S. administration itself and its allies in quite a dilemma, if only because Carter's escalation condemns the United States to strive for the impossible.

Such a policy line would only be successful if the Soviet Union allowed itself to be blackmailed. How Washington can delude itself into thinking that this could be possible, is a dark secret known only to the United States. All of this constitutes what everyone describes as the "unpredictability" of Carter's policies. Lately, this has been expressed quite clearly by some U.S. allies in West Europe.

The dilemma of the U.S. partners in West Europe is the fact that Washington is prodding them into solidarity with the United States, which they partially want, because politically and ideologically they side with the United States, but which in fact runs broadly counter to their own interests. The discussion as to the divisibility or nondivisibility of detente represents only the stage curtain behind which the actual debates or, better still, arguments are played out. It would appear, that, ever since Helsinki, it was the U.S. allies in West Europe who stood to lose out both economically and politically as far as these two can at all be separated.

The matter becomes even more complicated when it comes to the Persian Gulf, the present focus of U.S. strategy: The United States is demanding a military commitment from NATO. Great Britain seems ready to cooperate but the London government appears to have forgotten that it was forced to withdraw from east of Suez in 1971 because it could no longer afford to stay there. Since then, Britain's economic situation has deteriorated. The others will not, and for good reason, for the defense of the oilfields, proclaimed by the United States, is all very well, but against whom should they be defended? If the Soviet Union is really after the oilfields, as Washington claims, then surely the Persian Gulf countries should be accepting the offer of U.S. or NATO protection. With the exception of Oman, however, none of them are willing to do so. In reality it is not a question of defending the oilfields but of controlling them. This means that the West European countries which derive their crude oil from there would become dependent on the United States.

It is thus no coincidence that the West European discussion on the international situation essentially turns on the question as to how far one should follow the United States. A certain West European desire for caution stands in blatant contradiction to the escalation of the present U.S. policy. This is the basic state of affairs in NATO at the moment.

UK REFUSAL TO ALLOW GDR JOURNALISTS INTO RHODESIA PROTESTED

AU192100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[London Continues Refusal of Entry Into Southern Rhodesia"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The director general of ADN and the chairman of the GDR State Committee for Television sent teletype messages to the Foreign Office in London expressing their concern over the refusal to grant GDR journalists entry into southern Rhodesia, a refusal which has been upheld for several weeks now.

They expressed the expectation that the GDR journalists will be issued the required entry documents to be able to topically and from their own sources report about the preparations for and holding of the elections that will take place in southern Rhodesia in late February.

PROTESTS REPORTED IN LEIPZIG, ROSTOCK OVER USSR IN AFGHANISTAN

ID201246 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--According to the Working Group for Human Rights the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan has led to a number of protests in the GDR. As the working group announced today, according to information which has only just become available, the words "Russians Out of Afghanistan" were painted on walls during the night of 19 to 20 January in several places in Rostock. The People's Police removed the words the next day. According to this information, two students from Rostock's Wilhelm-Pieck University have since been taken into custody.

Also during this same period, pamphlets were thrown from a moving car during the rush hour in front of Leipzig's main railway station. On these it was written: Now we know what we are arming for; the Russians need weapons and our support. Several persons are said to have been interrogated after this pamphlet action, according to the announcement by the working group based in West Berlin.

HONECKER CABLES PANAMA'S SOUSA ON ELECTION VICTORY

AU141042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has conveyed most cordial congratulations to Ruben Dario Sousa on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Panama People's Party. The cable, signed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, states among other things:

In the name of the SED and in my own name I convey the most cordial congratulations and fraternal combat greetings to you on your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Panama People's Party.

I wish you great success in the fulfilment of your responsible tasks for the benefit of the people of Panama and our joint revolutionary cause.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER FLORAKIS CONCLUDES VISIT

Luncheon With Herrmann

LD142303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kharilaos Florakis is attending the festive performance of the "Canto General" people's oratorio by the Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis as part of the political song festival in Berlin. Joachim Herrmann gave a luncheon the same day in honor of Kharilaos Florakis.

Departure From Berlin

LD151628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party, left for home on Friday [15 February]. He visited the GDR on the invitation of the SED Central Committee. He was cordially seen off at Schoenefeld Airport by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Egon Winkelmann, head of the Department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee. Composer Mikis Theodorakis left together with him. The previous day he conducted his oratorio "Canto General" in Berlin.

STOPH RECEIVES DPRK'S KONG CHIN-TAE FOR ECONOMIC TALK

LD151458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received in Berlin Kong Chin-tae, deputy chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers, who is in the GDR for the fifth meeting of the GDR-DPRK Economic and Science-Technology Consultative Committee.

During the meeting, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, the two sides noted that since the visit to the DPRK in December 1977 by a GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, cooperation between the two countries has developed successfully and to mutual advantage. Views were exchanged on the further expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD171146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The fifth meeting of the GDR-DPRK Economic and Science-Technology Consultative Committee ended in Berlin today with the signing of a protocol. The delegations were led by Vice Premiers Hans Reichelt and Kong Chin-tae. The consultative committee dealt, among other things with bilateral cooperation in selected fields of engineering and equipment production as well as in mineral raw materials. It agreed on joint measures to set up automation equipment and textile enterprises and develop foreign trade and cooperation in science and technology.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

For Soviet media coverage of the visit of Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR foreign minister, to the USSR, see the 20 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SEJM SESSION OPENS; BABIUCH APPOINTED PREMIER

LD181628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A Sejm session was opened at 1600. Edward Gierek and Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski took their places in the benches of the Council of State. Members of the Cabinet took their places in the government benches. The session was opened by Stanislaw Gucwa.

The first point of the agenda concerned changes in the Council of Ministers and Stanislaw Gucwa informed the house that the Sejm has received a letter from Piotr Jaroszewicz, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, asking to be relieved from the post of premier. Following a motion by Stanislaw Gucwa, the Sejm has agreed to the request of Piotr Jaroszewicz and has relieved him of the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The floor was taken by Piotr Jaroszewicz and next by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee presented the candidature of Deputy Edward Babiuch for the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressing that the Central Coordinating Commission of the party and other political parties support this candidature.

The Sejm has appointed Deputy Edward Babiuch to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers and at the same time recalled him from the post of the deputy chairman of the Council of State.

Jaroszewicz Speech

LD182023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Speech by Piotr Jaroszewicz at 18 February Sejm session--recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house, having resigned from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers, which I held on the recommendation of the first secretary of the PZPR and at the wish of the Sejm for nearly 10 years from December 1970 until this day, I now wish to thank sincerely the citizen deputies for the trust given to me and for the cooperation and assistance in performing this distinguished but also difficult function. In particular, the straightforward evaluation of the work of myself, the government or the administration was always very valuable to me. I would like to thank in particular the Sejm for the last proof of support expressed a few weeks ago when the house unanimously approved the plan and budget for 1980. This was one of the most difficult tasks of the government and the Sejm. While preparing the draft budget and draft plan we aimed, in spite of the very difficult internal and external conditions, to secure fundamental social and economic goals to the greatest possible extent. Such a priority of tasks is a clear result of the will of the PZPR and has found yet further expression in the resolutions of the eighth party congress. It is also fully approved by the fraternal parties, the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD].

May it please the house, the government which I led always heeded with greatest possible attention all suggestions and proposals as well as critical remarks from the citizen deputies. Plenary sessions of the Sejm, the active work of the Sejm commissions and the control activity of citizen deputies locally always constituted for me and for the members of the government an important element of assistance in our everyday activity.

We carefully analyzed all opinions, we drew conclusions, and the proposals and postulates of the citizen deputies were implemented by us as much as possible.

Citizen deputies, speaking as the resigning head of government, I wish to thank warmly and sincerely the Council of State for its sympathetic supervision and assistance in my work and in the work of the government and the administration. I also wish to thank the Sejm Presidium, the parliamentary parties and their leaders as well as the non-party deputies, for their fruitful cooperation and many valuable pieces of advice and guidelines, critical and often harsh [ostry] evaluations but their expressions of support as well.

In my work in the government I was always aided by deputy premiers, the highest chamber of control, ministers, chairmen of cooperatives, heads of central institutions, voivodships, town executive officers, parish executive officers, directors of associations and work enterprises. I had their daily support and I wish to thank them for it on behalf of the house.

Citizen speaker, may it please the house, citizen deputies, allow me for a while to go back to distant historic events. Thirty-five years ago, in May 1945, Polish and Soviet soldiers fought bloody battles, finishing off the fascist enemy on his own territory, to avenge the bitterness of the September defeat and the suffering and martyrdom of the nation in the years of the war. It was then that I, a soldier of the First Army of the People's Armed Forces, appointed to lead the delegation of the military units fighting in Berlin, had the honor to speak for the first time in my life from the rostrum of the parliament of People's Poland. I then made a report to the national council that the battle was already being fought in the streets of Berlin and that the Polish soldiers were fixing red and white banners on the rubble of the capital of the Third Reich, thus returning to our nation the feeling of strength, pride and dignity.

Since those years long ago, or rather since 1943, until today, when working in positions of responsibility entrusted to me by the party and this esteemed house and in work during war and peace I have always considered the highest goal of endeavor to be to strengthen the sense of national dignity, to base it on durable foundations of economic, social and cultural development of the country, to multiply the prosperity of our nation and to consolidate its strength and independence.

The last decade constituted a particularly momentous chapter of my life when I was directing the work of the Council of Ministers following the party's will. I am fully aware that during the government's work in this period we did not succeed in achieving all that we intended and all that was expected from us as far as the functioning of economy and state is concerned. Many objective causes influenced this state of affairs but there were also many subjective causes which depended on us, on the quality of the government's work, and on the work of the entire state and economic administrations. However, the shortcomings and deficiencies do not alter the general assessment of the last decade as a period of particularly dynamic socioeconomic development of People's Poland.

Citizen deputies, taking into consideration both the last decade and all the historic, all-round material, social, cultural, scientific and technological achievements of this country, the development and high standards achieved by the working class, agricultural workers and intelligentsia, by the entire society in towns and the countryside, and in particular by the youth, I look with optimism to the future of our socialist building. I am confirmed in this view by the growing unity of our nation and its patriotism and internationalism. The unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community will also serve this purpose.

I deeply believe that thanks to these factors we shall achieve further successes in the country's development--in spite of difficult conditions with which we must cope in the coming years--and that we shall fully implement the program of Poland's development adopted by the Eighth PZPR Congress which is based on a realistic assessment of our possibilities and the situation of our country. It is a program for the nation as a whole, an unshakable base of further development of socialist Poland. This program will be implemented by the whole of society united around the Polish United Workers Party, the leading force of our nation.

May it please the house, the speech made by PZPR First Secretary Comrade Edward Gierek to conclude the deliberations of the eighth congress of our party included cordial and weighty words on my account. My cordial thanks for this. I am glad of it as probably anybody whose life is composed of achievements and errors, courage, strength and weaknesses would be glad. I am glad for my modest contribution to the work of building the socialist fatherland, the building of a state which today enjoys general world esteem. I am grateful that the party, the working class and society showed their confidence in me by electing me a Sejm deputy in all its terms of office during people's rule.

I express to my successor in the post of head of government, and to the entire Council of Ministers my wishes for the most fruitful work for the nation, the party and People's Poland. I am proud that it was given to me to devote half of my lifetime to work for the party and for the people's fatherland. I shall serve the ideals of our party, in the interests of the people's state and the well-being of our nation till the end as much as I am able.

I thank once more the esteemed house for its cooperation. [applause]

Gierek Address

LD182023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek at 18 February Sejm session--recorded]

[Text] Citizen deputies, the Eighth PZPR Congress ended its proceedings 3 days ago. Important conclusions for domestic and foreign policy arise out of the congress proceedings. The congress resolutions will form the basis of the 5-year plan 1981-85. Full utilization of the great economic potential created during the current 10-year period, to the benefit of the people, through better, more wisely guided, organized, productive and solid work at all levels and in all fields, constituted the guiding thought of the discussion and documents adopted at the congress. This is an obvious and realistic postulate, though not an easy one to implement. It requires a careful and, at the same time, resolute improvement in the ways and methods of managing the economy and the work of the state as a whole. It requires many positive changes in people's attitudes to work, to civic and professional duties. It requires initiative and responsibility, a wider independence of cadres and, at the same time, efficient control.

A moment ago the Sejm accepted Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz's resignation from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. I would like once again to thank him for his activities, for his great services for Poland. [applause]

The Central Committee has authorized me to submit to the Sejm, on behalf of our party, the candidacy of that outstanding party activist and member of the Politburo of our party's Central Committee, Comrade Edward Babiuch, for the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. The PZPR Central Coordination Commission and the other political parties lent its support to this candidacy.

Thus, on its behalf too, I wish to recommend Comrade Edward Babiuch. Comrade Edward Babiuch has considerable political experience. Since his youth he has been active within the Union of Polish Youth, the Polish Workers' Party and then in the PZPR. He has occupied a number of responsible party posts. For instance, he was head of the organizational department of the Central Committee. In December 1970, at the Seventh Plenum, Comrade Edward Babiuch was elected member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. He participated in working out the current socioeconomic strategy of our party, implementing it actively throughout the entire 10-year period now drawing to a close. For many years he has played an essential part in the deepening of cooperation with the allied political parties and also with nonparty members in the Sejm, within the framework of the National Unity Front.

On behalf of the Politburo he has also dealt with foreign policy issues. He has taken part in numerous important international meetings and conferences. He is deputy chairman of the Council of State. Comrade Babiuch enjoys great respect in our party and among the wide ranks of the sociopolitical aktiv.

He acquired from his family home and through his own experience a deep understanding of the problems of working people. Throughout his life he has proved his faithfulness to the ideals of socialism and his ardent patriotism. His great sense of responsibility, his straightforward approach and consistency and his sincerity toward people are well known. He is a righteous and modest as well as an extremely hard working man. As we are all aware, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has some difficult duties ahead. I am sure that Comrade Edward Babiuch, if the Sejm puts its trust in him, as always will spare no efforts to perform his tasks well.

Citizen deputies, in asking you to support the candidature of Comrade Babiuch I would like to ask you to support the work of the government through our activities. This is essential. Our state and economic cadres are mostly people of high professional qualifications and with deep ideological commitment. We highly value their responsible work and their contribution to the development of the country and we create conditions in which they can continually perfect their abilities. Our party, the PZPR, is of the opinion that the strengthening of the country is a solemn duty. I believe that this matter will meet with understanding and active support from all political forces in our country and all patriotic citizens. [applause]

Babiuch Acceptance Speech

LD182023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Speech by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch at 18 February Sejm session--recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house, entrusting me with the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic places upon me exceptional responsibility. The post is not only a great honor and high dignity but primarily a difficult public service, a fact which I would like to stress most strongly. Thus, being aware of this, I received the honor and responsibility from your hands, citizen deputies. With all my strength and ability I will endeavor to fulfill the trust of my party, the Polish United Workers Party, and also the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, expressed today by Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Edward Gierek by presenting my candidature.

In the support given to me in voting by non-party deputies I see their attitude to our party, to its policy and to the supreme cause of national unity. I will consider it my duty to see that government activity always finds support from the National Unity Front and will contribute to its consolidation.

Citizen deputies, in 5 weeks our nation will elect the Sejm of the eighth term. According to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the present government will hand over its powers to the newly elected Sejm, which will make decisions concerning the composition of the Council of Ministers of the new term; the new government will then present to the Sejm and to society the long-term program of its work. Today I would like to restrict myself to just a few problems on which the government will concentrate in the near future, and to principles for guiding its activity.

Three days ago the PZPR Eighth Congress ended its debates. It made a thorough, penetrating assessment of the current state of the country, our economy, social policy, education and culture. We are fully aware of the weight of the congress' decisions; they will constitute program guidelines for the activity of the government. On the one hand they indicate a consistent continuation of the strategy which we have been successfully realizing, albeit not without difficulties, since the beginning of the seventies, by multiplying the material and spiritual potential of the people and the state, and by consolidating Poland's place in the world.

On the other hand, the eighth congress demonstrated with great force the need for a better, more successful implementation of strategic precepts, a reduction of social costs of development, the alleviation of difficulties and the removal of obstacles and barriers. We must make a great effort to harmonize our economy, whose material and cadre potential is considerable and modern. It can and should be better and more effectively used for the development of the country and to satisfy the needs of all working people.

Thus, we will concentrate our attention on the growth of management efficiency in all aspects of the problem, aware that the implementation of our social objectives depends on it. It is even more important because we must be prepared for all sorts of difficulties resulting from the complicated external situation.

At the end of January we obtained final data on the economic results of last year. I must say frankly that in some sectors they are worse than earlier estimates made them. This is particularly so of raw material supply, the state of cooperation, the progress of investments and new commissioned projects. The situation was largely created by considerable economic losses in the first and second quarters of last year. We also have to deal with difficulties and shortages of a subjective nature, which can be overcome by increasing the quality of work in all fields and levels of management and production. We wish to focus our attention on precisely this issue.

A better utilization and an increase in the productivity of fixed assets is a key issue. We have earmarked huge sums to enlarge and modernize them and we have had to take up considerable amounts of credit to do this. With this aim in mind it is essential to eliminate disproportions between individual departments and industries gradually and with a greater consistency, so that the entire economy may function smoothly.

I see our most urgent task in continuing and intensifying efforts to improve the situation in the energy and transportation industries. We will make use of the numerous proposals put forward during the discussion that preceded the congress and that took place at the party congress itself.

We have considerable difficulties in the field of getting material supplies to production units. We are unable to radically improve the state of affairs in this field over a short period of time. I think that we can and should introduce much more order and realism in the interrelationship between tasks and means.

The point is that each enterprise and its work force should know what they can count on. This would create better foundations than at present for a rational utilization of the materials at hand and for saving them.

It ought to be borne in mind that a smooth running production processes is, in practice, decided by whether each and every works fulfills its cooperation tasks, particularly as concerns raw and finished materials, every day and in full measure. By discharging our duties to others we shall create the strongest foundation for the steady development of our own work. We pursue the correct policy of rapid and efficient development of our natural wealth. We shall continue to proceed along this path. The capital intensive and long-term nature of raw material investment projects determines the ceiling of our capabilities; there also exists a limit to import possibilities.

That is why over the next few years the mastering of the difficult ability to increase material production throughout the economy by rationalizing the utilization of fuels and raw materials, switching over to domestic and thus more easily obtainable fuels and raw materials, and insuring greater efficiency in their utilization, will constitute a particularly important task.

Agriculture and the foodstuffs industry face responsible tasks arising out of the resolutions of the eighth congress. I am convinced that in carrying out these tasks we shall be guided by the consistent principles of the PZPR's agrarian policy, shaped in conjunction with the ZSL. This policy opens up prospects for all sectors of agriculture, paving the way for gradual social transformations and improving the standard of life in the countryside.

We will insure as much as we can that agriculture will have supplies of means of production and that economic conditions, and the aid of agricultural specialists, are improved, so that the activeness and production initiatives of farmers may develop along this path. A steady growth in agricultural output and its marketability constitute the fundamental condition for attaining the strategic target of self-sufficiency in adequately satisfying the nation's food requirements.

Citizen deputies, the negative balance of foreign trade exchange, despite crop imports which are greater than planned, is being systematically reduced. The main tasks in this field are still ahead of us: They are very difficult; they require a considerably faster growth in export production and a substantial improvement in its quality.

We shall devote our utmost attention to this matter in the work of the government and the whole economic administration. The further successful development of our country requires a significant increase in Polish participation in the international division of labor. Of particular significance to us is the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and a tightening of the cooperation with all the socialist states within CEMA. We have good prospects in this respect. We shall make efforts to make the best use of them with the best benefit to Poland, its friends and the entire socialist community.

We shall continue economic cooperation with the Western countries on the principles of mutual advantage. We shall act in order to successfully shape our relations with the developing countries. An important place in the work of the government will be allocated to ordering the extensive investment front.

The evaluation carried out by the eighth congress universally defines the great, almost historic, rôle of the enormous investment efforts as well as the numerous weaknesses in investment activity. The size of future investment outlays must correspond to the present conditions in the development of the country: Too small outlays would slow down the development of production potential and would limit for a long time the capacity to satisfy social needs; too large investment outlays would increase tensions and disruptions and would lead to the freezing and scattering of resources.

A bold but balanced investment plan must insure the true priority for the tasks recognized by the eighth congress as the most important ones and must make it possible to effectively concentrate strength and resources. This is the condition for the rapid implementation of individual tasks. The complex socioeconomic tasks facing our country will require a further increase in the role of the sciences both as a source of information, innovation and progress as well as an indispensable factor in streamlining decisions. Continuing good traditions in this sphere, we shall create necessary conditions for the development of science and we shall require the help of the sciences.

Citizen deputies, it is of great importance, both economically and socially, to increase the production of goods for the home market in their proper quantities and range, above all those which play the greatest role in mass consumption. We shall encourage the acceleration and correct development of services and crafts. The government will be directed by the principle that the policy of market supply and the shaping of the prices structure, in accordance with the resolutions of the eighth congress, should insure an increase in real wages and income of the population. In accordance with the party directives we shall also aim at insuring that there is a correct relationship between increased production and services and increased incomes and wages of the population. We cannot promise a significant or, especially, a rapid increase in deliveries to the home markets of some products which are in short supply at present. We should, therefore, shape the functioning of the market in such a way that the shortages are alleviated, that time spent on waiting in line is saved and that goods are purchases and not subject to negotiation.

This is an extremely important task and it must be accompanied by efforts to systematically improve the market balance. Now that the national income and population income are growing more slowly we have to be particularly careful in our policy to observe very closely the principles of social justice, prevent unjustified differences in wages and incomes, decisively eliminate the possibility of unearned incomes and eradicate wastefulness and misuse.

Here much depends on the public at large, but, much more depends on the authorities at all levels. In the struggle for high morals in public life we will be resolute and consistent.

The housing situation will remain at the center of our attention as far as our social policy is concerned. We will concentrate our attention on absolute fulfillment of quantitative and qualitative tasks in this field.

We will always be concerned for the development of education and culture and health protection. In accordance with the guiding ideas of the eighth congress, all our undertakings will center round the problems and requirements of the family and round its prosperity.

Honored Sejm, in accordance with the instructions of the eighth congress and the general opinion expressed during the discussion that preceded the congress, we will improve the system of planning and managing the economy.

In the first instance such changes as will make it possible to bring basic reserves into play, reserves that are to be found in a better utilization of work time, of machines and equipment, fuels, raw and finished materials and in strengthening discipline, will be necessary.

If the division of powers between central and provincial authorities, ministries, associations and enterprises can be set in order, if difficulties and impediments are eliminated by initiatives of cadres and work forces and by initiatives of working people, then this can be of much use.

Solid evidence and statistics which tally with the real state of affairs will constitute the foundation for correct assessments and decisions. This will be of crucial importance for improving plans and making them realistic. This must be accompanied by a radical improvement in discipline in implementation. It is necessary to work on plans for a long time and thoroughly, but once they have been passed they must be regarded as a rock-solid law, as a duty to the public.

We will also continue work on systemic changes in the functioning of the economy to strengthen the role of economic levers in managing the economy and to provide more effective incentives for improved efficiency.

Honored chamber, the socioeconomic tasks which we face are of a nationwide nature. It is the government's duty to guide the collective effort correctly. However, it is for all of us to decide whether or not problems are resolved. It is the public at large, generally conscientious and honest work, the fulfillment of duties and the keeping of pledges at every post, in each enterprise and farm, in each and every institution and at all levels that decide whether or not problems are resolved.

We will attach particular importance to a full and smooth fulfillment of production tasks this year. The point of departure for the next 5-year period depends on this.

We have won considerable achievements throughout the 35 years of the existence of People's Poland and multiplied them during the decade which is drawing to a close. We have difficulties and shortcomings which we criticize. We have the potential to turn them into real reserves, if we overcome them resolutely and consistently.

We appeal for further efficient and productive work. However, we cannot confine ourselves to appeals alone. In our country it is easier to hold discussions on what others have to do than to talk of one's own duties and one's own work, a task more difficult and less frequent. In our work as government we will be ready to meet half-way each instance of constructive criticism. At the same time we shall require that duties are carried out to the full, solidly and honestly, by each and every person; we shall require this wherever and whenever it falls within our authority to do so. [applause]

The climate which accompanied the eighth party congress, the response given to the program report by Comrade Edward Gierek make it possible to count on support in implementation of government policy by the patriotic attitude of our community, which has passed the test so many times. Citizen deputies, the government and the whole state administration are vitally interested in the deepening of socialist democracy and in cooperation with the organs of representation and self-government, trade unions and social organizations.

In looking after the authority of the state and economic administration and in building it up we shall always remember that in our socialist state it grows not from arbitrary decisions but from effective and justified activity in close links with the community. The government will continue its policy on religion because it has served well and it should (?continue) to serve the important cause of the nation's unity and of shaping the prosperity of the fatherland. We shall attach enormous importance to the correct implementation of the amended administration code as a tool for improving the status quo in relations between the authorities and the citizens. At the same time the government will make sure that the law is respected as the basis for the social and national order. We see a special need to increase the standing and responsibility of individual ministers for the range of affairs entrusted to them, with a simultaneous increase in joint responsibility for the whole policy of the government. We support the extension of rights but also of responsibility of voivodships, towns and parishes.

It is only possible to correctly develop individual sectors of the economy and social life as well as the regions of the country from the position of joint responsibility for the whole spectrum of national policy. Observance of this principle has always been important. Today it is an absolute necessity.

May it please the house, the eighth party congress has clearly confirmed the general line in our foreign policy, as followed by the People's Republic of Poland right from the beginning of its existence and which insures the full realization of the vital interests of our nation, independence and sovereignty, security and development. At the same time the most important current tasks have been defined. The Council of Ministers will consistently actively implement them. In accordance with the fundamental precepts we shall attach greatest importance to the further strengthening of fraternal allied cooperation with the Soviet Union. From any point of view universal friendship relations between Poland and the Soviet Union are of key importance. They will, therefore, be a priority in our activities.

We shall develop close relations with our neighbors, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the GDR, and with all the states of the socialist community. Together with them we shall continue to strengthen the political and defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact, continually strengthening the defensive capabilities of our country. It is the deepest wish of the Polish nation, so terribly hit by the war, to preserve the benefits of peace. We are following developments in the international situation with the greatest attention. Recently it has been marked by a serious increase in tension caused by the cold war course of the imperialist forces and, in particular, by the new spiral of nuclear and missile armaments initiated by them.

We share the profound and principled evaluation of the sources of the current international situation and the solutions as presented by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in a well-known interview in PRAVDA. We share his optimism and his proposals. Opposing a return to the cold war, Poland in cooperation with its allies will conduct a dialog with all interested states and will support every constructive effort aiming at maintaining and developing the positive trends in international relations.

The government will first of all take active steps in order to bring about a realization of the momentous initiative of Comrade Edward Gierek concerning convening of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in our capital, Warsaw.

The resolutions of the eighth congress express Poland's solidarity with people fighting for freedom and sovereignty, and for the right to decide their development. The government will develop partnership cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The objective of all the government's actions will be to consolidate the position and authority of Poland in the world, which according to great freedom-loving and patriotic traditions of our nation will give us justified satisfaction and will contribute towards successful development of the country, and most of all towards consolidation of peace.

Citizen deputies, in the seventh term of the Sejm we have achieved considerable progress in all fields of development of the country. An essential contribution was made by the government led by Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz. Showing respect and appreciation for his work I would like to assure the Sejm that we will endeavor to continue and develop everything which constituted achievements and success in the work of the Council of Ministers and the entire state administration. In the short time dividing us from the new term, we will obviously not be able to solve even the most urgent problems which I have presented to the house. The point is we must immediately, from today, start work and gradually go forward.

We want our government to be consistent in the implementation of the eighth congress decisions, fair in decisionmaking, careful in spending state resources and successful in operation. We will strive toward that goal. I believe that with your help, citizen deputies, and with the help of the whole of society, we will achieve our objectives. [applause]

May it please the house, I propose indispensable changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. First, to recall from the post of deputy president of the Council of Ministers citizen Jan Szydlak, whom the Politburo wishes to recommend for another responsible function. I express thanks to citizen Jan Szydlak for his work in the government. [applause]

Second, I propose to call to the post of deputy president of the Council of Ministers citizen Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy member of the Politburo. [applause]

Kazimierz Barcikowski is well known to the house for his work in the government, and from his political and social activity.

Third, I propose to appoint citizen Ryszard Karski to the vacant post of minister of foreign trade and maritime economy. Citizen Ryszard Karski has long experience in foreign trade. I am convinced that he has all the necessary qualifications to fulfill the responsible function of heading the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. [applause]

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

LD152344 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb, PAP--The newly elected Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party met here this afternoon with delegations of fraternal communist and workers' parties which attended the 8th PUWP Congress debates.

Taking part in the meeting were members of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat with First Secretary Edward Gierek.

Speaking during the ceremony, the first secretary stressed that the party felt deeply bound with the international communist and working class movement of which it is an inseparable part. Thanking the delegations for their participation in the congress debates Edward Gierek asked them to convey to their parties words of friendship and proletarian solidarity. Our party and socialist Poland are together with you, he said. We will continue to unyieldingly act in favour of our common ideals of socialism, democracy, freedom of nations and peace whose construction, as the highest good and the inalienable right of the nation, is our supreme goal, our historical mission.

A speech on behalf of the foreign delegations was delivered by member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Suslov. We wish our comrades in struggle, he said, we wish the entire fraternal Polish nation successful implementation of the programme laid down by the 8th congress and the raising of their socialist motherland onto a new level of economic, social and cultural progress. The speakers stressed that the congress confirmed that Polish communists and all working people in our country were determined to further proceed along the road of strengthening socialist community, of struggle for peace and international solidarity.

Mikhail Suslov cordially thanked on behalf of the foreign guests for the warm reception and great hospitality, and extended congratulations to all those who were elected to the organs of party leadership.

HUSAK, HONECKER, KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATE GIEREK

LD191354 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb, PAP--In connection with his re-election to the post of the first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek received congratulatory messages from leaders of the brotherly parties.

In his congratulatory message, Secretary General of the CPCZ CC Gustav Husak states that Edward Gierek's re-election is an evidence of high evaluation of his activity as a leading representative of the Polish United Workers' Party and an outstanding activist of the international communist and working class movement.

Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that the Polish-Czechoslovak relations and the all-round cooperation within the CMEA would be further developing systematically.

Secretary General of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC Erich Honecker extended all the best wishes to First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek in connection with his re-election. The congratulatory message said: We wish the Polish United Workers' Party, its well-tested leadership and the entire Polish nation, further successes in the building of a developed socialist nation while realizing the weighty resolutions of the 8th PUWP Congress. We are convinced that our joint activity based on Marxism-Leninism and unbreakable alliance with the CPSU CC and other brotherly parties, leads to the expansion and deepening of the all-round relations between our parties and nations.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and my own I am sending you warm wishes in connection with your election to the post of the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, reads the message from Kim Il-song.

I am convinced that friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples of our countries will be further consolidating and developing in the future in our joint struggle for the victory of the great cause of socialism and communism, says the message from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Il-song.

USSR, U.S. STUDYING ROMANIAN PLAN FOR SOVIET AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL

AU161548 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, February 16 (ANSA)--Moscow and Washington are studying a Romanian plan for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan in return for a commitment from the central Asian state's neighbors not to aid the Afghan rebels fighting the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul, Western sources said here today.

Quoting reports in circles near the Romanian Foreign Ministry, the sources said that the plan would require the biggest commitment from Pakistan among Afghanistan's neighbours and would permit the Soviet Union to pull out its troops either in one go or [words indistinct]. The Romanian proposal, which is designed to end the grave international crisis precipitated by the Soviet move into Afghanistan, is reportedly being studied by the other countries in the area and the governments of the Western and Eastern blocs.

The commitment not to aid the Afghan rebels would enable Afghan President Babrak Karmal to win back full control of his country. Under the Romanian plan, the commitment would reportedly be undersigned by the United States.

According to the sources, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu unveiled the plan for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during his recent visit here. The sources said that Gromyko made no hard commitments, though he promised he would relay the proposals to the Kremlin. But he insisted on the need for the American guarantees, the sources reported.

It is thought that Washington was informed of the plan a couple of days before Gromyko's visit, possibly when President Jimmy Carter's special envoy, Assistant Secretary of State David Newsom, visited this capital.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 20 FEB

AU201158 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1135 GMT on 20 February begins a live relay from Bucharest-Otopeni Airport of the arrival in Romania of King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan. According to the announcer, King Husayn is met by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Premier Ilie Verdet, Vice President Gheorghe Radulescu, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and "other officials." The announcer notes that King Husayn is accompanied by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid ash-Sharif Sharaf; Ahmad al-Lawzi, head of the royal court, and by Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd.

An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played and 21 salvoes are fired. King Husayn is reportedly introduced to Romanian officials and the diplomatic corps gathered at the airport. According to the announcer, the Romanian and Jordanian heads of state then review the honor guard.

The live relay ends at 1150 GMT without any speeches being exchanged.

AGERPRES REVIEWS ROMANIA'S FOREIGN AGREEMENTS

AU191037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/2/1980--The documents whereby the joint Romanian-Mexican society "Productora Mexicana de Farmacios" was set up were recently signed in Mexico's capital city. This is the first joint society set up between Romania and partners on the Latin-American Continent so far. It will deal with the production and sale of vitamin C in Mexico. The joint Romanian-Thai society for the production and sale of aspirin in the Thai market was set up in Bangkok last year.

At present, the Romanian chemistry has commercial partners in 110 countries on all continents. Chemical and oil products represent a quarter of the total volume of Romanian exports, as against 18 percent in 1970. Numerous examples prove that Romania is an appreciated partner of economic and technical-scientific cooperation, promoting, in the domain of chemistry, various cooperation forms, in keeping with the interest of her cooperation partners: building of chemical and petro-chemical units, oil refineries, delivery of technologies and equipment, machinery and installations, technical designs and reference materials, granting of technical assistance, training of the personnel in the partner country, manufacture of productions of this domain.

One of the forms that is being used is the setting up of joint societies for either the sale or the manufacture of products, having their headquarters in Romania or on the territory of other states. At present, Romania is an active participant in the activity of nine joint societies for the commercialization of chemical and petrochemical products headquartered abroad: "Decofra" (France), "Contichemie" and "Victoria Gummi" (West Germany), "Elpex" (Greece), "Dalpex" and "Romital" (Italy), "Arocode" [?Angola], "Merol" (Lebanon), "Carochem" (Spain). At the same time, there are two production joint societies headquartered in Romania, that is "Rifil" (Romanian-Italian) for the manufacture, processing and sale of polynitrilacrylic fibers and "Roniprot" (Romanian-Japanese) for the manufacture of fodder yeast.

Cooperation ventures concluded with socialist countries have been carried through in the field of medicines, polyisoprenic rubber, pest killers, dyes, rubber, technical items, etc.

Romania takes an ever more intense part in the implementation of economic programmes in developing countries, building chemical and petrochemical, oil refining enterprises, delivering installations and equipment, granting technical assistance in the assembly of equipment, the building, commissioning and exploitation of units. Such cooperation ventures have been carried through with partners from Asia (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iran, Syria, Pakistan, Turkey, Jordan), Africa (Egypt, Algeria, Guinea, the Congo) and Latin America (Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil) etc. Worth mentioning is the fact that the largest enterprise of soda products in Africa and the Middle East is the "El-Mex" in Egypt, built in cooperation with Romania, while the biggest refinery is that of Banias (six million tons annual capacity) which processes half of the crude drilled in Syria in one year.

NEW IRANIAN, MUARITANIAN AMBASSADORS RECEIVED

AU181605 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania on 14 February received successively the new ambassadors of the Islamic Republic of Iran--Purang Tahaqlu--and of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania--El Mehdi Ould Aweissi--on presentation calls. The talks that ensued on those occasions were held in a cordial atmosphere.

TITO'S GENERAL CONDITION UNCHANGED; TREATMENT CONTINUES

LD201118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

["Report on President Tito's State of Health"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana--There has been no change in the general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic. President Tito had a quiet night and is feeling subjectively better. The necessary measures of intensive treatment are continuing.

[Signed] Doctors' Council

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE

AU191707 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU

[Text] A joint session of the Presidency of Vojvodina and the National Defense Council of the Presidency was held in Novi Sad today. They discussed current questions of defense preparations, especially training and problems of development and preparation of territorial defense units and staffs, and the further directing of the work of socio-political communities, basic organizations of associated labor and local communities.

The Presidency of Vojvodina also discussed other current questions in the field of all-people's defense.

GRLICKOV DECRIES GLOBAL TENSION, EXTERNAL PRESSURE

LD192045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed report on a speech by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on 19 February to a political aktiv in Vozdovac Municipality]

[Text] Belgrade--This afternoon Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke to a political aktiv of the municipality of Vozdovac on certain questions concerning the current international situation in the world and the policy of the LCY in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation and socialism in the world.

At first Aleksandar Grlickov said that the world has never been in greater danger, that it has never lived in greater uncertainity and that it has never been faced with more unresolved questions. It has almost never had fewer answers for them. At one time the answers to a far smaller number of unresolved international controversies were sought in war. We are witness to the fact that the lack of real answers to the modern contradictions of the world is leading even today to solutions being sought in limited, local, so-called controlled wars in view of the prevailing awareness that universal war would also mean total annihilation. We are also witnesses, however, to the fact the "controlled wars" are increasingly difficult to control. From this follows the danger that armed conflicts might assume dimensions equivalent to the dimensions of the unresolved world contradictions. In this case the consequences would be unforeseeable. The only thing which is certain is that they would be catastrophic for all mankind.

The overall world system of international relations has burst at the seams, Grlickov went on to say. The mechanisms for coordinating the all-round interests and solving the conflicts are less and less effective. This is happening in an epoch when all the factors have become more active in the world arena, each in its own interests.

There has never been such a large number of nations, classes and social strata in movement to express their interests and fight for their rights. The hitherto existing world structures, which emerged in order to coordinate diverse interests, establish equilibrium and retain world peace, are unable to achieve this even when they combine persuasion with pressure and the use of force. The only thing which is certain in the face of the general and widespread dilemmas is that the movement for national independence, national identity and social transformations in the interests of the working class and other working strata of the population has inexorably stepped onto the world stage. New social forces which demand fundamental and all-embracing changes in international relations based on equality have stepped onto the world stage.

For this reason when we note today that detente is in a crisis, we cannot assert that the general idea of detente has also received a crucial blow. There is a crisis in detente because relations between its basic bearers, the great powers, have fallen into a crisis. However, detente is even more in a crisis in that its bearers, and the very concepts of detente that they have, are not enough to perceive and afford a vision of detente which might enable the interests and desires of all the factors, national and social, which are converging today on the international stage to be manifested: a detente which would insure peace and the peaceful coexistence of countries, regardless of the social system, and at the same time free the forces which are fighting for national independence, social transformations and socialism.

Today's tension in the world in all its economic, military, political and generally social complexity, has shown that the possibilities of bipolar detente are exhausted. Ways out of the difficulties into which dipolar detente has fallen are sought by some in the introduction of a multipolar detente, the introduction into the game of the great powers of some real or potential forces (Europe, Japan, China and certain other countries are seeking their place and, say, disturbing the bipolar mechanism).

However, detente expanded in this way would also show its limitations very soon. It would be more dialectic that the strictly bipolar detente, would express and perhaps coordinate more interests and have a broader base. However, if detente also emerges from the present crisis with a new formation of "big negotiators," once again the far-reaching vision and prospect of detente will not be opened up as long as any of the international factors, already affirmed or on the path to affirmation, remains on the edge of detente or is excluded from it. Therefore in the search for answers to the numerous questions of the present moment one answer comes closest, by all appearances, to our needs. While not contesting that multipolar detente can alleviate the crisis of bipolar detente, the world can only arrive at the necessary stable relations within the framework of universal detente. Today there is not one continent or nation which is not enveloped by world contradictions, either as subjects or as objects of the conflict; there is not a continent or nation which does not have its specific interests; there is not a continent or nation which would be prepared to renounce these interests. We are obliged to face the conclusion that the contradictions and differences in interests and the determination of common interests can only develop with the equal and undivided participation of all nations.

It would be unrealistic on our part if we were not to grasp and take into consideration the responsibility of great powers, but it would be even more unrealistic on their part were they to try to assign solutions for a world, which is more than ever pluralized but also at the same time united as regards crucial issues, to the vision and framework of bipolarism. A Yalta agreement emerged from one world war and it is with difficulties that it maintains an equilibrium in the spheres of interests as defined by the Yalta agreements. In fact, the equilibrium in that zone, too is, based more on the enormous concentration of arms rather than on the stability of the agreements. New forms of a Yalta agreement would encourage new war conflicts and a new expansion of war potentials as a guarantee of "equilibirum."

The bloc and bipolar concepts of detente and world equilibrium are not only insufficient to maintain peace but are increasingly becoming sources of new conflicts. This is not merely a question of the military logic of bloc relations with which the continuous arms race is being defended. What is at stake is also the mutual mistrust stemming from these relations. Any agreement among powers represents merely a recognition of temporary equalization in their potentials, a pause creating a new phase of rivalry.

As a rule, escalation in the proportions of their confrontation in arms, political influence and territorial domination is always present. One could say that peace is maintained in a continuous state of a potential war.

In the present worried and highly unsettled world, Grlickov continued, we are witnesses of the phenomenon of a large majority of countries and peoples not seeking protection under the aegis of bloc equilibrium (not even a considerable part of those belonging to the blocs): first, because blocs limit the manifestation of national interests; second, because it has been proved that blocs cannot guarantee peace in the long run but, in fact, do the opposite. Peace and peaceful coexistence have become an indivisible term more than ever. This historic fact is expressed in the UN principles. It is in the application of these principles and within the UN framework that this fact can also find its fullest application. The United Nations does not have answers to all the questions of today's world but it is the most appropriate forum to seek them and is the most capable to find them.

The nonalined movement in expressing the interests of the great majority of mankind emerged on the foundations of the anticolonial revolution which appeared on the historical scene in the great processes of national, and in some cases also of social, liberation of the past decades. It represents a component part of the general UN principles and expresses their deeper content and material strength.

It is a negation of bipolar and multipolar detente because it demonstrates that the great majority of the world remains excluded from the process of building peace. Nonalinement is both an expression and a factor of universal detente. We will be told that the nonalined are also gripped by conflicts. Some of these contradictions are natural and objective in character, some of the consequences of transplanting bipolar or multipolar concepts on to the territory of nonalinement (the aspirations to aline the nonalined in one way or another) which naturally causes the movement to defend its original principles and results in a universalization of world problems and full democratization of the process of resolving them.

In the face of the uncertainties of the world today reference is made from virtually all sides to a revival of or return to detente as the only possible way out. In fact, there is no alternative to detente. However, a lasting way out does not lie in reviving detente and even less in returning it to its earlier forms. Negotiations within the context of detente should, of course, be again set in motion, new agreements prepared and old ones ratified. But detente will be short-lived if it is retained within the old simplified formulas and if it becomes or remains a matter of the technique of diplomacy.

The world today is alarmed not merely because of the undefined borders between war and peace. Three revolutions are simultaneously in progress in the world today: the national liberation revolution, the social revolution and technological revolution. Detente would not provide any historically satisfactory answer were it not in insuring peace also to create the most favorable conditions for national, social and technical progress. Peace maintained by national violence, class violence or economic domination would be above all antihistorical peace and furthermore, as a "forced" peace it would be merely fraught with new explosions. Today's structures and divisions of the world do not guarantee peace in progress or progress in peace because the bipolar concept of the world aims at subordinating all the three great revolutions--national, social and technological--to the interests of one of the other pole.

Social revolution is being presented as one bloc's monopoly and is being implemented as such. Technological revolution is used for manipulations in the interests of the other bloc. Attempts are made to affix to national liberations either an Eastern or Western tag. It is clear, however, that not only can such a conflict not preserve world peace but it also distorts the real significance and prospects of each of the above revolutions, that is, of the national liberation, socialist and technological revolutions. Just like peace, progress will also become universal only if it is national first. Social transformation can become complete only within the context of national emancipation.

The technological revolution, Grlickov continued, can yield full results only if it proceeds as part of social and national progress. The conclusion is again that only universal detente with the participation of all can insure the kind of comprehensive peace needed for diverse progress, which for us means socialism. [illegible]alism as a world process will also become a world system, but it will definitely bec[illegible]e this when for no single nation further steps forward in social progress and class transformation will signify a "change of camp" or threaten a part of its national sovereignty, historical or cultural identity or identity of its civilization. It is only on this basis that one can rehabilitate the solidarity of the working class and all other progressive forces in the world.

In seeking the answers to today's world we must also bear in mind all those difficulties and problems with which all the progressive forces in the world, communist, socialist or national-liberation, are confronted in the world. The system of ideological and political monocentrism has also been overcome in this sphere of social transformations and revolutions. It has become a limiting factor in the expansion of socialism as a world process. There are more and more socialist forces, forms and manifestations, while this concept is less and less able to perceive them and still less to recognize them.

Just as in the present crisis and world conflicts it cannot be asserted that detente has suffered a blow, so it cannot be concluded on the basis of conflicts between socialist countries that socialism as a whole has suffered a blow, but that a limited way of interpreting developing socialism in the world again has suffered a blow.

We are experiencing a crisis on the threshold of a new w[illegible]. The crisis looks like the brink of catastrophe also because of the changes which should stem from it. The resistance is all the greater and conflicts all the deeper the greater the number of national and social forces which are in the process of transformation. History has never recorded so many of them before. Because of this we perceive the disintegration both of the international political and international economic system of capitalism and of the system which sought to put all the phenomena of the creation and affirmation of socialism in the world within one framework. Everywhere there is a need for something new, for concepts resolving world, continental and national contradictions. Answers are being sought everywhere, are likely to be sought for a long time yet and to be found along the lines of the demands of the new epoch. For us it is significant that we have intensively taken part and are taking part in this search with our concepts and our practice. It encourages us that all that is taking place in the world today confirms the correctness of the direction of our search.

Through nonalinement we perceived the importance of universal detente. We pointed out the significance of the new international political and economic order. We found the prospect for socialism in one's own ways of socialist development, we affirmed rule by the working class through self-management. Peace and socialism have found in our concept their fullest, most fundamental historical dialectical synthesis. It is particularly at these moments of the greatest international uncertainties and our internal trials that the entirety of the Yugoslav concept--from peace and nonalinement to socialism and self-management--is achieving affirmation and meeting with recognition in all quarters.

We do not say that our answers are being increasingly accepted in the world, because we ourselves have not the answers to all the questions, but they are increasingly being sought in the direction which we and which Tito mapped out.

We cannot speak about international conditions without speaking about our country's position in this connection, Aleksandar Grlickov continued. The strengthening of the international tension means at the same time the strengthening of the forces of independence, freedom and peace. In this the prestige of our country grows parallel with the increase in pressure by external forces. Comrade Tito's health has not been merely a general referendum for the LCY internal and foreign policy in the country. Comrade Tito's state of health has also brought about an international referendum both as regards his prestige in the world as well as the correctness of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and a consolidation of its prestige in the world.

It goes without saying that various reactionary and conservative forces in the world are making use of the worrying disrupted international circumstances in the world to increase pressures on our country by insisting on the uncertainty of our future and offer us all kinds of assistance which we have not requested and will not request from anybody.

Some of these forces predict that we will not survive as a federal community of equal nations and nationalities, that we cannot preserve our unity, that we will falter in the struggle for the construction of socialism based on socialist self-management, that we will falter in the implementation of the nonalined policy.

In our postwar history we have also had similar onslaughts on our solidarity, our independence and our freedom. We have rebuffed all these onslaughts without deviating from the authenticity of our internal model of development and our nonalined foreign policy. Our working people are thus not impressed by the present onslaughts, pressures and predictions about our future. This also provides the explanation of the calm and the dignity with which we wait for what tomorrow will bring us.

The energy which we have in our struggle for a successful development is inexhaustible because it relies on the real interests of all social strata, the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the young people. Our strength lies in our concept of the present day and of the future, in our reality, in our readiness to look with open eyes both on our results as well as on our difficulties and mistakes. Our strength lies in the fact that the LCY has always been truthful in its policy. This is our strongest ally in the struggle for the development and overcoming of all difficulties, both internal and external.

Instead of concerning ourselves with predictions about our future, which some individuals in the country and circles abroad envisage to be uncertain and gloomy, we are oriented toward our goals and our tasks, our way of life and our work. The decisiveness and the ability of the League of Communists and all other progressive democratic forces, forces favoring socialism, represent the guarantee of our future.

Of course, we do not and we will not sit idly by as regards making our country capable for defense. All-people's defense, social self-protection and our armed forces represent a firm linchpin of our independence and factors of security and peace.

It goes without saying that when we speak of external pressures and of the activity by internal forces which do not favor socialism and socialist self-management we must guard ourselves against traps by enemies of various kinds who wish to create in a psychological war a mental and psychological climate of uncertainty and insecurity, a climate in which one cannot judge rationally.

This is pitted against the passionate loyalty of our working people, workers, peasants, intelligentsia and young people to our independence, freedom and our way of life. The mood and optimism of all of us for our future, which will be free neither from difficulties and obstacles nor from onslaughts by external and foreign enemies, stems from the conviction that we must maintain as before the direction of the movement of socialism in democracy and of democracy in socialism, Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said.

BORBA: OFFERS OF 'PROTECTION' NOT SOUGHT, NEEDED

AU191855 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 80 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Yugoslavia, a Factor of Stability But Not of Bloc Rivalry"]

[Text] The general attitude in the world encourages this policy of independence of every country and opposition to any foreign interference. This is evidenced among other things also by the reaction to the U.S. threats to Iran's sovereignty and independence and by the condemnation of the Soviet military action in Afghanistan.

There is no doubt that in this deteriorated international situation the nonalined policy, which is founded on the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and for preventing bloc confrontations and the bloc policy in general, is gaining in importance. Regardless of certain differences among them, today the nonalined countries represent an international political factor that by far offers the best chances not only for mobilizing the world peace-loving public but rather also for concrete actions in the struggle for peace and detente and against any foreign interference. The activity of nonalined countries in the United Nations and in connection with the crises concerning Kampuchea and Afghanistan convincingly testifies to this fact.

Just as it did a quarter of century ago, today, too, nonalined Yugoslavia is consistently guided by the interests that are increasingly more common to all countries and peoples. Our country's importance lies in this extraordinary activity for the principles and policy of nonalinement, the activity because of which it also enjoys a great reputation and because of which today the entire world is very interested in Yugoslavia's active and constructive role. There is no need to emphasize that the world as a whole does not know any other but independent and nonalined Yugoslavia. This has also influenced a nearly unanimous interest in seeing Yugoslavia continue to exist as it is; that is, independent and strong, nonalined, active and constructive on the international scene.

The world public has always linked Yugoslavia's stability with its independence and its nonbloc orientation. This has always represented the foundation on which the conviction has grown that Yugoslavia is capable of protecting its security with its own forces and that it needs no one's patronage in this respect. What is particularly important in this connection is the fact that all citizens of Yugoslavia have accepted Yugoslavia's nonalined policy as its natural and lasting orientation, as an expression of its great struggle for independence, freedom and equality, as an expression of the vital revolutionary changes within the country and of anticolonial revolution in the world and as an expression of new relations and a new order.

Why then that special "concern" for Yugoslavia's security, which is shown by certain bloc forces, at a time when Yugoslavia is demonstrating not only an extraordinary stability, unity and devotion to nonalinement to a degree that is virtually unknown in the annals of international life? [sentence as published]

The problem obviously lies in the weaknesses of the bloc policies and in attempts to direct bloc confrontations among other things also across nonalined and independent Yugoslavia. Despite all public declarations, it is a refusal to accept our country's independence and nonalinement and certain bloc speculations and plans to place Yugoslavia in the service of one or another bloc that are at times behind all this.

True, there are some differences between Yugoslavia and some big powers regarding some individual questions (just as such differences exist also between other countries). Because of these differences there are oscillations in these relations at certain times. What is far more important is the fact that Yugoslavia builds its relations with big countries on the basis of the principles and declarations that are founded on equality and on respect for our independence and nonalinement and that have resulted in a constant ascent of good relations with all partners.

Proceeding from this, we welcome anyone's readiness to strengthen ties with our country but any offer of protection that we do not seek, that we do not need and that disregards our nonalinement, is unacceptable to us. On the other hand, to suggest making an appeal for outside assistance is a very dangerous and irresponsible practice in international life.

This does not imply that Yugoslavia stands outside the crisis that hangs over the international community, just as no other country stands outside this crisis, but crises are either solved peacefully or they degenerate into catastrophes. Our choice in this respect is clearly defined and we do not believe in the possibility of dividing the crisis into small doses or stretching it out.

A peaceful settlement of crises implies among other things also a liquidation of the policy of exporting "revolution" or "counterrevolution" as well as of exporting "assistance" to other countries.

KOLISEVSKI, PRESIDENCY SESSION VIEW FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

LD191338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1237 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Lazar Kolisevski, its vice president. The Presidency examined the basic directions of Yugoslavia's foreign political activity in the coming period and measures for its implementation. The Presidency also acquainted itself with the results of the official and friendly visit by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to the GDR.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted the Presidency with current questions concerning the realization of the economic policy and the present economic trends in the country.

A report was adopted on the work of the Commission for Organizational Questions of the SFRY Presidency in 1979. Certain other questions within the constitutional competence of the the Presidency also were examined.

The highest ranking officials of the federation also took part in the session's work.

DJURANOVIC ATTENDS MEETING TO DISCUSS FEC ROLE IN ASSEMBLY

LD192302 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At the Yugoslav Assembly a meeting was held today by Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, and presiding members of the delegations and chairmen of working bodies.

The discussion dealt with the implementation of the rights and duties of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces toward the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. The meeting was attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC, and vice presidents Dr Ivo Margan and Dragoljub Stavrev. The main issue of today's meeting was the place and role of the FEC in the process of coordinating the attitudes of the republics and provinces on individual legislative acts and documents which are adopted by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly. It was noted that cooperation up to now by executive organs with the delegate assembly has been successful. The need was stressed for closer cooperation between the FEC and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in devising the work program. The need to use the so-called preliminary procedure in the formulation of legislative documents as well as the need for insuring a broader participation of sociopolitical organizations in implementing the tasks within the jurisdiction of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces were pointed out.

It was agreed that some of the important issues raised today should be discussed in greater detail at one of the coming meetings.

BAKARIC VISITS SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE

AU191720 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has visited the SAWPY Federal Conference. Bakaric took part in a discussion on the advancement of Socialist Alliance actions. The forms and methods of work of the largest mass sociopolitical organization, the realization of the program of mass sociopolitical organization, the realization of the program orientation, the method of work and the position of the working man in society were discussed in particular.

SLOVENE PARTY PRESIDIUM MEETS, ADOPTS WORK PROGRAM

ID181540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 18 Feb 80 ID

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--At today's session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, under the chairmanship of Franc Popit, the work program of the Presidium and of the Central Committee for the first half of this year was adopted.

The course of the discussion at the session was directed by Franc Popit, who emphasized that questions of relations with the federation, above all the financing of the less developed areas, should be placed on the agenda. He also pointed to the need for the system of (?agreement making) to be perfected more quickly. At the moment there is a delay in consistently adopting an analytical assessment of work and in improving methodology. The current system suits many work organizations and they do not want, or are not able, to change the situation and relations in this sphere.

The discussion pointed to many questions which need to be resolved more urgently. There is also a need to discuss the work of the interrepublican committees so that they might turn more to the implementation of systemic solutions. This will be achieved by means of involving the political structures in consultations and by more precise definition of the forms of agreement making and the constitutional authority of these committees.

There was also discussion at the session about decisions in the sphere of communists' work in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

BORBA REPORTS ON KOSOVO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PROBLEMS

AU152215 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Vasa Rokic report]

[Summary] Pristina, February--The people of Kosovo are traditionally hospitable and they like to discuss with other people all topical questions pertaining to their province and the capital city. They like to discuss prices, education, employment, the further development of the province and other problems. They also discuss "pure political" questions and in this connection Tito's initiative on collective leadership in particular. People say that since President Tito initiated the principle of collective leadership "the occurrences of arbitrary actions, hasty decisions and excesses have become much less frequent. It is evident that this resulted from the realization of a vital change in the role and power of a political post." People also like to recall President Tito's last visit to Kosovo. However, we have received the most important information about all aspects of life, development and problems of the province from Kosovo's most responsible political officials.

"During the past 4 years of its medium-term development, Kosovo has achieved a significant growth. Social product increased at a rate of 7.8 percent, industrial production at a rate of 11.2 percent and agricultural production at 3.6 percent. Productivity increased at an annual rate of 3.8 percent and 32,000 new workers were employed. Among the employed workers with a secondary, higher or advanced education. Industry's share in the social product has increased to 41 percent and that of agriculture has decreased to 20 percent. Agricultural producers now account for 45 percent of the overall population. Some 323,000 kilometers of asphalt roads were constructed. There are 31,000 regular and 12,000 extramural students at the Pristina University, some 70,000 pupils at secondary schools and some 300,000 pupils in vocational schools.

"If Kosovo could be viewed separately from other parts of Yugoslavia then the picture of its development would be really very impressive. However, Kosovo is a part of the country which during the past 4 years developed at a slower rate than according to wishes and agreed plans. For that reason the national income of the Kosovo people has been reduced from 37 to 32 percent and then to 28.8 percent of the Yugoslav average. That national income is now even lower than the Macedonian, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegrin national income.

"The level of economic development of an area is always in direct connection with the seriousness of the problems faced. The presence of those problems, true, is not being felt in the political atmosphere, but the political climate is not something that cannot change. In the past people say (and, regrettably, we all know this) it was difficult to be an Albanian in Kosovo. It is not difficult at all, just as it is not difficult to be a Serb, Montenegrin, Turk or a member of any other nationality. That precious truth is a great success of the LCY policy and a strong backbone of the present political climate in the province. However, if now every inhabitant of Kosovo can be, without any problems, a good member of his nation and a citizien of his province and Yugoslavia, it is not exactly easy to be--this is also being frequently stressed--a communist in Kosovo. For, in addition to the problems, the causes of which can be easily explained and understood, there are also problems for which the usual explanations have an increasingly less convincing effect. It is certain that those are nonetheless, only transitional difficulties. However, to really be only transitional difficulties, Kosovo's development problems must become not only a subject of serious analyses, but also, immediately afterward, of appropriate measures. For--let us say this openly--Yugoslavia will, in the coming years as in the past, prove in Kosovo its adherence to the principles of economic relations for which it is fighting at home and in the international arean; we have shown considerable results indeed in the past period in this respect."